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LAST EDITION

INTERNAL LOAN TO HELP NATION ARGENTINE PLAN

Bonds to Figure in Half-Yearly
Drawing of Prizes Urged in
Presidential Message as
National Relief Measure

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 30.—The President of the republic, in his recent annual message to Congress, proposes to carry Argentina through its present critical financial crisis by means of an internal loan, the bonds figuring in a semi-annual drawing for prizes. The message was epoch-making in more senses than one. Its first quality being its stark frankness, indeed it exhibits a pessimism that is greatly at variance with the sugared optimism with which delicate situations have been glossed over for the last 10 years.

In the section devoted to foreign affairs, the President pointed with pride to the fact that the Republic had been able to maintain a strict neutrality, and intimated that he would continue the present foreign policy, though this part of the message was rather vague. After the recent discussions in the Senate it was expected the President would at least hint at an attempt to become more closely connected with the United States in its policy toward the Central Empires. He referred to the fact that this Government considered that the promise of Germany to indemnify the owners of the Monte Protegido and to salute the Argentine flag was full satisfaction for the sinking of that vessel. Since that time, the Orana and the Tora had been sunk, but the President said the Government could not outline its policy in regard to these until all the facts in the cases were known.

The message opened with an informative review of the financial conditions of the country, which had been going from bad to worse for the last several years. The President stated that by means of several short-term loans the Government had been able to meet all obligations as they fell due, but he added that the national income was rapidly diminishing because of conditions traceable to the war, with no prospect for improvement soon.

To correct this state of affairs, President Irigoyen proposed a scheme that was the most striking, as well as the biggest innovation in national finance this republic ever had seen, being nothing else than the creation of a Bank of the Republic which would be empowered to issue a loan of 500,000,000 pesos, of which 300,000,000 pesos would be forced upon the banks of the country to the amount of 20 per cent of their deposits, the remaining 200,000,000 pesos being sold to the general public.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The most significant news from the western front is the renewed activity of the British air service. London reports that after several days of inactivity, due to unfavorable weather, British airplanes again were able to carry out successful bombing raids and other work. London also reports that the British lines were advanced slightly southwest and west of Lens, whilst a German attempt to raid British trenches north of Arras was repulsed.

Paris reports the repulse of a vigorous German assault on the French position on the left bank of the Meuse. Whilst the Russian retirement still continues on the eastern front, an ever stronger resistance is being offered to the Austro-German advance, and Berlin reports preparations for a Russian offensive between the Dniester and the Pruth.

Antillery Exchanges in West
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Action on the British front was confined to artillery exchanges and minor patrol operations today. Field Marshal Haig's statement to the War Office declared there was nothing of special interest to report.

Many Russians Captured
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The capture of 1300 Russian prisoners and storming of positions to the north of Pochant was reported by the war office today. Thirteen guns and numerous trench weapons also were taken, the statement asserted. In the Sereth and Suczawa valleys, the German forces gained ground, despite stubborn resistance.

Raiding operations were reported on the western front. North of the Laon-Soissons road, near Berry au Bac, storming troops made thrusts which resulted in the capture of prisoners and booty, it was announced.

Fighting in Verdun Sector
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Heavy fighting broke out today in the Verdun sector. Following a heavy bombardment, the forces of the German

CHINESE WAR POWER LIES IN PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is explained at the Chinese Legation in correction of the persistent reports that the Chinese Council has declared war that the reports are utterly at variance with the facts. The Chinese Council has no more power to declare war than has the President's Cabinet in the United States. The Chinese Parliament is the war-making power in China, as the Congress is in this country.

KILKENNY HOLDS ELECTION FRIDAY

Sinn Fein Movement Displays
Great Activity—Convention
Details Being Arranged by
Procedure Committee

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—Nominations for the Kilkenny election have been fixed for today and polling will take place on Friday.

The candidates are Mr. J. Magennis, Nationalist, and Mr. W. T. Cosgrove, Sinn Fein.

Meantime the Sinn Fein movement is displaying great activity. Clubs are being formed everywhere and a great organizing campaign appears to be taking place.

As to the convention, the preliminary procedure committee is very busy with details. A draft of standing orders to regulate the proceedings of the convention has been completed and will presently be circulated to the members.

There is a growing impression that the Constitutional Nationalist and the Ulsterman may come to appreciate each other better, through the convention, and may unite on broad lines so as to keep Ireland a component part of the British Empire. Under such a scheme of home rule the administration of Irish affairs would fall into thoroughly competent hands, and the lawless element would meet with firm treatment. There are difficulties to be faced, but if both Ulster and the moderate Nationalists set their faces against any influence which might endeavor to keep Irishmen in opposite camps, it will be an easy matter.

Of course the element which clamors for a republic now would no doubt clamor for it under home rule, but the new Irish Government would soon settle the question and at any rate it would not be another grievance against Great Britain. All that is best in the Sinn Fein movement would find satisfaction under an Irish parliament, while labor would have at least as good representation in an Irish Parliament as Irish labor has in the British Parliament.

PETROGRAD TRIP RAISES QUESTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The House of Commons sat yesterday to deal with the Corn Production Bill as amended in the committee.

At question time Mr. Bonar Law informed Mr. King that Arthur Henderson went to Petrograd solely as a representative of the Cabinet, to facilitate consultation and cooperation between the two governments.

Questioned as to whether Mr. Henderson's authority interfered with or overrode that of the British Ambassador to Petrograd, Mr. Bonar Law replied that Mr. Henderson went as the representative of the Cabinet, to consult with the Russian Government, and to communicate with the Cabinet.

MANUFACTURERS OF AIRPLANES COMBINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lithigation with regard to airplane patents has been ended by the formation of the Manufacturers Aircraft Association. A combination has been brought about which is open to "any responsible manufacturer of aircraft or any one who intends to become a bona fide producer, or any manufacturer to whom the United States Government has given a contract for the construction of 10 or more airplanes, or any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling United States patents relating to airplanes."

Interchanging of all airplane patents, it is believed, will prove to be such an economic saving that it will be in the interest of all manufacturers to continue the arrangement, regardless of peace or war.

ALLIED CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday). The allied conference will open here tomorrow and there will be present, among others, Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, and M. Ribot, French Prime Minister. M. Pashitch, Serbian Premier, is also to attend.

PRUSSIAN POSTS ARE NOW FILLED

Leader of Reichstag Centre Party
New Minister of Justice—
Liberal Press Disappointed
With Ministerial Changes

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The ministerial changes in Berlin are now announced officially. The Imperial Administration is as follows: Imperial Chancellor—Herr Georg Michaelis.

Undersecretary of Chancellery—Herr von Geelvenitz.
Vice-Chancellor and Temporary Secretary of State for Interior—Dr. Helfferich.

Undersecretary for Interior—Herr von Wallraf.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Herr von Kuhlmann.

Minister of Navy—Admiral von Capelle.

Minister of Colonies—Herr Solf.

Minister of Justice—Herr von Krause.

Minister of Finance—Count Roeder.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Herr Ruedlin.

Food Controller—Herr Waldow.

Secretary of War Savings Department—Herr Schwander.

The Prussian Ministry is as follows: President of Ministry—Herr Michaelis.

Minister of State—Herr Helfferich.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Herr Kuhlmann.

Minister of War—General von Stein.

Minister of Finance—Herr Hert.

Minister of Interior—Herr Drews.

Minister of Justice—Herr Spahn.

Minister of Education—Herr Schmidt.

Minister of Commerce—Herr Sydow.

Minister of Public Works—Herr Breitenbach.

Minister of Agriculture—Herr Eisenhartroth.

The new ministers include in all three parliamentarians, Herr Krause, National Liberal Reichstag deputy and junior vice-president of the Prussian Lower House; Dr. Spahn, leader of the Centre Party in the Reichstag and Prussian Diet, and Herr Eisenhartroth, Pomeranian deputy, but these ministers seem to owe their appointment to personal qualifications rather than to their character as deputies, and the Vorwärts agrees with other papers in pronouncing the changes as "evidence of liberal bureaucracy" with no trace of parliamentarization.

The only appointment the extreme Pan-Germans do not approve is Herr Kuhlmann, whom they suspect of leaning toward England, but the Koelnische Zeitung maintains he was not a free agent when at the German Embassy in London and observes that his actions must be awaited before judging.

Opposes Alienation of Britain

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Commenting on the appointment of Dr. Richard von Kuhlmann (newly appointed German Secretary for Foreign Affairs) the Nieuwe Courant of The Hague says he always has been a vigorous opponent of ruthless submarine warfare. He also, says the newspaper, is an advocate of the policy of doing everything possible to avoid the further alienation of Great Britain, believing that after-the-war friendship between Great Britain and Germany is necessary to the latter.

Dr. von Kuhlmann, the Nieuwe Courant adds, is an anti-nationalist, and the newspaper expresses the opinion that in the foreign secretaryship he would do his utmost to bring about an understanding with England at the earliest possible time.

Liberal Press Disappointed

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—The Liberal press of Germany shows its disappointment at the selections Dr. Michaelis has made of his colleagues in the new Imperial and Prussian ministries. The change effected is one of names only and not of the system.

"It is evident," says the Vossische Zeitung, "that the course is set to the right about from the Liberal ideas now inspiring the people."

The Berliner Tageblatt classes the new ministers as in the main successful administrative officials. The nomination of two members of Parliament cannot, it says, be regarded as even a step toward parliamentarism because in the first place neither of the two is particularly liberal in his views, or a strong believer in reforms in the direction of liberalism, and in the second place both must under the present Constitution resign their seats. Dr. von Kuhlmann alone of the new officials is received with favor by the Liberal organs. The Conservative and Pan-German newspapers are correspondingly aggrieved at his appointment.

SIDEWALK CONTRACT LET

The George J. Jacobs Company was awarded the contract for putting in granolithic sidewalks in eight streets in West Roxbury for \$27,515.70. These streets are: Amherst, Beech, Birch, Sherwood, Ridge, Sycamore and Seymour streets, and Brown Avenue.

KING ALEXANDER TAKES OATH IN GREEK CHAMBER

Says Government Has Given Foreign Policy Orientation Approved by the People

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday).—After taking the oath in the Chamber of Deputies, King Alexander delivered his speech from the throne. He referred to the decree "which by violation of the constitution dissolved the Chamber" and stated that this chamber had been convoked for its regular second session as convocation of the national assembly was not immediately possible and it was desired to inaugurate immediately the new constitutional era. "My Government," King Alexander said, "faithful to national tradition, has already given its foreign policy the orientation approved by the people at the elections of May 31 and ratified by the Chamber."

After referring to Greece's desire for peace after two wars, His Majesty said that Greece was grieved to see a new war break out which would result in a general conflagration setting against one another two worlds, two civilizations and two opposite conceptions of nationalities and of humanity. Continuing, he spoke of the imperious obligations which called Greece into the Entente camp and referred to the part played by the Greek Army in the fighting at Salonika.

His speech also referred to the decisions taken at the last conference in Paris to reestablish in its integrity the sovereignty of the State by the abolition of all controls recently imposed and by the evacuation of Epirus and other regions occupied by the Allies. "Greece," King Alexander said, "is justly proud to have found in this conference the same consideration as her powerful protectors and allies." His speech then touched upon the purification of the judicial personnel and of the church and police and the removal of certain officials.

COMPOSITION OF RUSSIAN CABINET

List of Members of New Kerensky Ministry Indicates That Constitutional Democrats Have Agreed to Take Part

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—The new Cabinet of M. Kerensky is practically filled. The Constitutional Democrats have agreed to participate, but as regards several portfolios the choice is not definite, as the candidates are absent from Petrograd. The names of the new ministers follow:

Premier, Minister of War and Marine, Alexander F. Kerensky.
Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, N. Y. Nekrasoff.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. I. Terestchenko.

Interior, M. Aksenteff (Social Revolutionary, lately released from penitentiary).

Public Instruction, M. Oldenburg (Constitutional Democrat).

Labor, M. Skobeleff.

Trade and Industry, M. Prokopo-vitch.

Social Tutelage, M. Astroff (mayor of Moscow, Constitutional Democrat).

Supplies, M. Pieschchonnoff.

Justice, M. Yefremoff.

Procureur of the Holy Synod, M. Kartasheff.

Minister of Communications, M. Takhtamishoff.

Posts and Telegraphs, M. Nikitine (Social Democrat).

State Comptroller, F. A. Golovine (Constitutional Democrat).

Agriculture, M. Tchernoff (Socialist).

Assistant Minister of War, M. Savinkoff.

The Foreign Minister, M. Terestchenko, declares that M. Tchernoff, who again becomes Minister of Agriculture, has been fully rehabilitated, his accusers having withdrawn charges that he had relations with Germany.

FRENCH SEIZURE LAW PUBLISHED

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The precise terms of the law just passed giving the civil authorities requisitioning powers were published yesterday in the Journal Officiel. Under the act these authorities may during the duration of the war seize, in the first place, everything necessary for feeding and clothing the civil population and supplying it with heat and light. In the second place, they may seize all industrial and commercial materials and establishments used in the production, fabrication, manipulation or conservation of the supplies needed for the population.

CONFERENCE AGREED TO

The efforts of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to settle the strike of the building tradesmen at the Federal Appraisers' store in Northern Avenue, Boston, succeeded to the extent today that the parties in controversy have agreed to confer.

PRICE OF COAL FOUND TOO HIGH

Profit Much in Excess of What Is Fair and Reasonable, Says Report of Illinois Council of Defense Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Considerable illumination has been thrown on the price of coal by the effort of the Illinois State Council of Defense to get the Illinois coal operators to lower their price. Failing in conference, the State Council took the question up to the Governor and made public the findings of their special coal committee. This committee was a notable one, consisting of such men as B. F. Harris, former chairman of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association, Levy Mayer, the Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature, and leading labor union men.

The situation developed by the council's inquiry is set forth in its report, which is as follows:

"The special committee of the State Council of Defense has been in session with the coal operators, or their committee, and a committee of the three State officers of the Illinois Miners' Union for three entire days, with a view to securing by voluntary arrangement a reduction in the current prices of coal, if, upon investigation, that price was found to be too high. The coal operators by their committee have positively refused to make any reduction and have put their final declaration upon two grounds:

"(a) That the price now being charged was based upon a schedule fixed after consultation in Washington with some Government officials;

"(b) That the price should not be lowered except by Federal action, because the reduction in the price in Illinois without a similar reduction in adjacent coal-producing states might lead to discriminatory conditions."

"And the miners' committee contended:

"(c) That an announced demand on the part of the miners for an increase in the wage scale of 25 cents per ton for the digger and an increase from \$3.60 to \$5 per day for the day man after the expiration of the existing wage contract which expires in March, 1918, renders it impossible to attempt to make changes at this time in the price of coal. In other words the Miners Union committee concurred with the refusal of the operators to lower the price of coal at this time.

"The council committee has given careful consideration to the positions advanced by the coal operators and the miners. It has kept in mind the momentous duties that devolve upon the council as an important official branch of the government of this State—a branch created for the very purpose of discharging functions of the kind involved in the present inquiry.

"The council committee, after earnest study and with the realization of the gravity of its work, has come to the following conclusions:

"(a) It is true that certain officials in Washington last month agreed upon a charge by the coal operators of a tentative minimum of \$2.75 a ton at the mine pit for mine-run and a tentative maximum of \$3.50 per ton for screened lump and higher grades of coal. We emphasize the fact that this arrangement permitted of a tentative maximum charge, but did not deny the operators the right, nor interfere with their duty, to charge less if the operators concluded so to do. Nor should the fact be lost sight of that the arrangement referred to was almost immediately repudiated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

"There is no force in the contention that because this repudiated arrangement permitted a tentative maximum price, therefore, a lower price should not now be charged. Furthermore the evidence submitted to us disclosed the

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MACHINISTS ASKING RAISE IN BRIDGEPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—One hundred and thirty Bridgeport manufacturers received demands for an eight-hour day and a general 10 per cent increase in wages from the local Machinists and Toolmakers Union today. The men want time and a half for overtime for the first three hours and double pay thereafter, also double pay on Sundays and holidays. The machinists and toolmakers at the Lake Torpedo Boat Company voted today to strike on Monday if their demands are not granted and the buffers and polishers at the Remington Arms Company voted to continue on strike indefinitely.

BOSTON LIQUOR INQUIRY OPENS

Chicago Excise Board Begins
Three-Day Investigation of
Licensing Methods Here—
Temperance Forces Talk

Inquiry into the method of handling the liquor traffic in Boston was begun here today by the committee on license of the Chicago City Council, consisting of 15 aldermen headed by chairman John Toman and accompanied by five city officials.

The delegation consisted of the following:

John Toman, chairman; Louis B. Anderson, William R. Fetzner, Ross A. Woodhull, Herman Krundick, Joseph I. Novak, John G. Horne, Joseph H. Smith, James B. Bowler, William P. Ellison, Frank P. Roeder, Thomas F. Byrne, William R. O'Toole, James A. Long, John S. Clark, William F. Harrah, sergeant-at-arms, the Rev. John P. Brushingham, secretary, Morals Commission; George F. Lohman, deputy city collector; James W. Breen, assistant corporation counsel; Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

The inquiry is being held in the hearing room of the Boston licensing board and will cover three days. The session today was of the most informal nature. The only witness was Josiah S. Dean, a member of the Boston licensing board, assisted at times by Secretary Louis Eppel and by James Devlin, secretary to Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara.

The committee brought no stenographer but every member had a copy of a set of questions prepared in Chicago and arranged in 11 sections dealing with the saloon, in relation to municipal revenue, public morals, public amusements, public regulation and control, granting and revocation of licenses; business, industrial and residential districts; dependent, defective and delinquent class and gambling; treating habit; breweries, wholesale and producing interests; law enforcement and pernicious political activity and proposed measures of constructive reforms and improvement.

The questions averaged a dozen to each section.

Chairman Toman stated that the hearing today would be confined to an inquiry into the methods of the Boston license system through Commissioner Dean, and that antisaloon and prohibition advocates would be heard tomorrow. As no stenographic report was taken of the questions or answers, those who attend tomorrow's meeting will not be fully informed of the different points which were brought out at the hearing today. Robert H. Magwood, of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League was present during a part of the hearing, but when he attempted to point out that certain answers of Commissioner Dean were not complete, he was told that he would be heard later. Mr. Magwood stated that at the hearing tomorrow he would ask the members of the committee not to smoke.

No attempt was made to confine the hearing to any one subject; in fact,

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OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN SENATE ARE DEALT REBUKE

Administration Food Measure Is Declared a Question Between America and Germany, Not Partisan Matter for Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Scathing rebuke was heaped upon the Senate "obstructionists" this afternoon by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, one of the President's congressional advisers. His remarks opened another day's debate of the Administration Food Bill. It is hoped that the Senate will accept the conference report late today.

"Congress is tired of constant 'gabbing' about nothing. The obstructionists have sung their song, we've all heard it, and are tired of it. 'This is not a partisan question. It is an international question. This is not a question between the President and Congress. It is a question between America and Germany. 'Those who followed Roosevelt and Taft should follow them now. They are setting the example. Roosevelt, Taft and President Wilson have all shown their Americanism.'"

Senator Williams declared, reading from newspaper clippings: "It is well for the Senate to hear what the country thinks." After Senator Weeks had set up a defense of his war expenditure committee, provided for in the amendment which deadlocked the food bill conference, several other members took the floor and criticized the measure.

In the midst of discussion of the food bill conference report in the Senate on Monday afternoon, the charge of obstructing this bill, and other Administration war measures, including the Selective Military Act, was laid at the feet of Senator Gore of Oklahoma by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon.

The latter pointed out the significance of this charge when considered in the light of the serious antidraft riots which have taken place in Senator Gore's own State. Senator Gore who, as chairman of the Agricultural Committee, surrendered charge of the food bill to Senator Chamberlain because of his complete disagreement with its provisions and purposes, denied the imputations. He was defended by Senator Norris of Nebraska, another member who voted against the selective army law, who declared that Mr. Gore had in fact leaned over backward in preventing delay of the bill.

This colloquy occurred after Senator Reed of Missouri had devoted several hours to an attack upon Herbert C. Hoover. Senator Hollis of New Hampshire berated the conferees for receding from his amendment to the food bill to prevent its interdicting organized labor to peacefully strike during the war. Senator Gore interrupted to vent his disapproval of the conferees' action and to state that they ought to have the word "recede" emblazoned upon their foreheads.

Senator Chamberlain, who has been a constant supporter and defender of the President during the progress of the war legislative program, often in the face of serious obstacles, arose and declared that if "recede" was the word for the conferees, then there should be tattooed upon the forehead of Senator Gore the word "obstruct."

The Oklahoma was the only Democratic conferee to hold out against the President in the very end. He, however, denied that Senator Chamberlain's imputation, claiming he had used every effort to hasten the consideration in his committee. Senator Chamberlain asserted that, after the bill had been placed in his charge, Senator Gore had controlled the committee and its meetings, and had attempted to name the conferees of the upper branch. The Oregon member continued:

"This is not the first Administration bill that the Senator from Oklahoma has opposed. He apparently forgets that the United States is at war with a powerful foe. He has obstructed other measures, and unless I am mistaken, the doctrine which the Senator preaches has resulted in the death of several persons in the Oklahoma draft riots."

To this Senator Gore replied he thought Senator Chamberlain too liberal in his definition of "obstruct." He declared that he had obstructed neither the food survey bill nor the "food dictatorship" bill.

"I have speeded both!" he shouted. "I challenge the Senator to state what other measure I have obstructed." "The Selective Draft Bill," quickly answered Senator Chamberlain.

"Again the Senator is in error," he

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"I have done both," he shouted. "I challenge the Senator to state what other measure I have obstructed."

"The Selective Draft Bill," quickly answered Senator Chamberlain.

"Again the Senator is in error," retorted the Oregon member. (Continued on page four, column two)

WAR MEASURES IN MISSISSIPPI

Gov. Bilbo's Program for Extra Legislative Session—Bill to Let Soldiers Vote Anywhere—Negro as a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—After more than a month of conferences with senators and representatives, Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo has decided on the war measures he will present to the extraordinary session of the State Legislature which he will call early in September. Trimming of the original list is taken to mean that the Governor has been assured by the legislators that practically all the measures he will introduce will be hurried to passage, and that he has decided to insist only on those to which there has been no weighty objection by either senators or representatives.

One of these will be a bill providing that Mississippi soldiers may vote in the Army camps wherever they may be stationed, and carrying sufficient appropriation to provide the necessary election machinery for this purpose. Another bill from the Governor will be one providing for the exemption from poll tax payment of all soldiers during their period of service. In addition to these two, there will be a bill providing for a State Council of Defense similar to that formed in Louisiana, which shall have control over food prices, speculators and similar factors in the internal situation of the State during the war. It is probable, also, that a measure establishing a State constabulary will be presented for passage by the Governor.

The main object of the special session, however, is to provide ways and means for financing the State until the next regular session of the Legislature, late in 1918. It is understood that a majority of the members of the Legislature favor a bond issue, but that the Governor and several other leaders of the State have a plan of redistribution and reorganization of the tax system which will equalize assessments, and yet produce sufficient revenue for all the State's needs. It is doubtful, however, if the latter plan can be carried out in time to aid the State treasury, if adopted at the special session, and a bond issue of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 may be necessary to tide the State over until the next regular session.

Aside from this financial measure, however, the greatest interest throughout the State is in the bills to allow the soldiers of Mississippi to vote wherever they may be. The situation in Mississippi is peculiar and is complicated by the number of Negroes who will be called on to bear arms. According to present plans of the War Department, contemplating a second call for half a million men, just as soon as the draft machinery is well under way, Mississippi will have about 26,000 men under arms. These men will have left the State, in all probability, before the primary elections of August, 1918. Now, following a custom which the more just of the white electors have been unable to eradicate, the Negroes do not vote in the primaries in Mississippi, largely because, if they did, the Republican candidate would win almost every election. Thus, the enlisted Negroes, though they will serve their country just as faithfully as their white brothers in arms, have no interest whatever in a law to allow them to vote when away from home.

It is difficult to estimate just what part of this number of men to be furnished by Mississippi will be white until the numbers show how many Negroes have been drawn. It is expected, considering the large Negro population of the State, that there will be at least 16,000 Negro soldiers unable to vote because of the color of their skins, against 10,000 white soldiers whom the proposed law will affect.

It is expected that a fight of some proportions will develop over this bill when it arises in the Legislature, not so much because there is any opposition to it as a measure, but because several Mississippi legislators do not care to advertise to the world that the Negroes are not allowed to vote in Mississippi.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FARM PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Four circular letters sent at different times to the war agricultural committees from the Food Department have been published as a white paper. In the first of these, Sir Arthur Lee, director-general of the department, points out that the task of carrying out the Government's agricultural policy of breaking up 3,000,000 acres of grass land, must be taken in hand at the earliest possible moment. The committees are invited to consider the measures to be taken for the harvest of 1918, which will demand far greater efforts than anything that has been attempted hitherto. The Government, he writes, is considering the question of increasing the supply of labor, horses and machinery, and of securing adequate quantities of seed. In the meantime each county is apportioned a special share of the work, the apportionment having been carefully drawn up after the peculiar circumstances and conditions of each county have been considered.

The committees are urged to do everything in their power to bring home to farmers the urgent needs of the situation, and to convince them

of the necessity in the present crisis of setting aside the ordinary traditions of husbandry in order to produce the quantity of food required for national security. They are required to put in hand a survey of their counties in order to select, in cooperation with the farmers the land which should be plowed for the harvest of 1918. Careful organization will be required for the survey, and the letter adds that additional professional assistance will not doubt be necessary. In selecting the land to be plowed committees are warned that they must bear in mind that it will not be enough merely to secure that their quota of grass land is to be plowed up. The task is to grow enough food to render the country independent of imported supplies, and for this purpose the land to be plowed must be such that it will produce at least average crops of corn and potatoes. It will, therefore, be necessary to plow up some of the good grass land, but sufficient grass must be retained to preserve the dairy stock. The Government is desirous that the agricultural revolution which is necessary should be a peaceful one, and they are confident that the appeal which is made to the farmers' patriotism, backed as it is by the guarantee against loss contained in the Corn Production Bill, will not be made in vain. But it must be remembered, the letter adds, that committees have been invested with powers to enforce the task which is placed upon them, and in the last resort they must not hesitate to use those powers whenever necessary.

In the second letter, Sir Arthur Lee appeals for the voluntary cooperation of landowners and farmers in the program for the harvest of 1918. The committees are asked to nominate representatives of the land-owning and farming interests to serve with them in order to secure confidence that the requests of the committees have been based on a careful consideration of all the facts of the case. The letter further proposes that a conference should be held in every county, between the committees and agents of the principal estates, in order that it may be ascertained what land may be broken up with advantage. Professional surveyors may be employed to assist in allocating the land to be broken up, but indiscriminate directions not based on any inspection or survey of the land are deprecated as likely to do more harm than good.

In his third letter Sir Arthur Lee explains that it has been found desirable to restate the national task in terms of the total acreage that should be devoted in each county to corn crops including beans and peas. The program for the harvest of 1918 has been revised in the light of later developments, and the letter indicates to each county the total acreage of corn crops which it should aim at securing. The utmost possible use should be made of existing arable land, but the success of the work will depend, says the letter, largely on the judgment shown in selecting grass land for plowing.

A letter from Mr. Prothero states that an addition of 4,250,000 acres under cereals and potatoes is proposed by the agricultural program for the United Kingdom for 1918, and from this acreage an additional 19½ million quarters of grain is expected, which would supply the amount of bread annually consumed by the nation. The new areas will have to be carefully chosen for growing the additional crops, but no rule of thumb methods will have satisfactory results. A complete survey of the land will have to be made, and the work carried out with the general support of agricultural opinion.

DEVELOPMENTS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Budapest Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—An incident that occurred during the sitting which marked the debut of the Esterhazy Cabinet in the Hungarian Diet illustrated the attitude of Magyar politicians toward recent developments in Austria, and especially toward the demands formulated in the Reichsrat for the abolition of a state of affairs in which Czech-Slovak and Jugo-Slav territories are divided up between Austria and Hungary and deprived of internal autonomy.

In the course of the speech in which he reviewed the program just outlined by the new Premier, Count Tisza observed that to his great regret he had missed in Count Esterhazy's statement an emphatic repudiation of the unqualified attacks that had been directed in the Austrian Reichsrat against the integrity of the Hungarian State, and its position of equality within the confines of the Monarchy. Such a declaration, he considered, had been rendered all the more necessary in that, apart from a few colorless remarks on the part of the Austrian Premier, there had been no decisive repudiation of these attacks on the part of either the Austrian Government or the president of the Reichsrat, or any other quarter. He believed he would be giving expression to the sentiments of the whole House, Count Tisza concluded, if he entered the most emphatic protest against all attacks of the kind in question.

Rising to reply later on in the debate, Count Esterhazy said that in view of the short time at his disposal he would express himself but briefly, and confine himself to observing that the territorial integrity and inviolability of the Hungarian State, together with the sovereignty thereof, was so sacred and inviolable a matter, so dear to the heart of every Hungarian, so common a treasure of the whole Hungarian nation, that in his opinion it was not a question to be incorporated in the programs of changing Ministries. This, he said, is a dogma of the Hungarian nation which stands above all parties, and in this connection my views are entirely identical with those of Count Tisza.

SCHOOLS URGED FOR PUBLIC USE

Former Chicago Board Member Gives Reasons Why They Should Not Be Used by Churches for Religious Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is becoming plain that public school educators of Chicago are beginning to object to the use of public school buildings for sectarian purposes. The practice came in with the liberal use of the school buildings as community centers. The objections arise on grounds of public policy, from the unfamiliar spectacle of a union of church and state in the American free public schools, and on purely educational grounds, from the limitation of the usefulness of the community center following this perversion of its purpose.

If there is need of stating the objection it is well done by Charles R. Young, former member of the Chicago Board of Education, who introduced a resolution in the School Board during the past year to put an end to the practice. This bureau has heard from other persons prominent in the conduct of the city's public schools, and can vouch for Mr. Young's speaking their sentiments.

"The public schools are purely secular institutions and should be kept absolutely free from any sectarian influence," is Mr. Young's way of looking at the issue, expressed to The Christian Science Monitor. The tendency of the times is to open the schools as much as possible for public use," continued Mr. Young, "but in opening the doors of the schools for other than school purposes, it should be for such objects as will be of benefit to the entire public and in which all of the people in the neighborhoods of such schools will take an interest, and can there mingle together. The use of school buildings for sectarian purposes precludes their occupancy by the public for matters of general interest, since only the adherents of the particular sect using a school will attend the services of such sect. By the same token church entertainments or entertainments given by organizations or societies affiliated with various churches or sects should be prohibited.

"One of the fundamentals laid down by the fathers of the Constitution is that church and state should be kept forever apart. The school is an arm of the state. In many states, the reading of the Bible and the conducting of any sort of religious services in the schools have been held by the courts of last resort to be contrary to the constitutions of these states. The holding of sectarian services in schoolhouses gives to them a religious cast. That which courts have said cannot be permitted directly should not be allowed indirectly. Consequently, the better method to avoid the dangers which may result from this practice is to forbid altogether the use of school buildings for such services.

The thought of the public school expert in community center work toward the use of school buildings for church purposes is set forth by Dudley Grant Hays, supervisor of community centers for the Chicago Board of Education. Chicago is said to be doing more in community center work than any other city and also to be the only city as yet to dignify the community center development by creating a supervisor of such work. Mr. Hays puts the educational specialist's viewpoint in this wise for The Christian Science Monitor:

"The community center movement which is spreading over the United States rather rapidly and its rise in various organizations in the days gone by connected with public school work. The evolution of the movement and the terms applied to it have gradually broadened its scope until at the present time it is generally understood to mean this:

"The people in the neighborhood adjacent to a public school building are looked upon as a whole, and not as separate organizations. It is considered that any movement that pertains to the general welfare of the community is a perfectly proper topic for consideration in a community center gathering. Broadly speaking, all activities which relate to the general welfare of a community will be entirely proper subjects for community discussion, investigation, action. Looked at in this broad light, it would seem that a community center is not a place where sectarian subjects or sectarian divisions of a community should hold sway.

"The schoolhouse is a common meeting ground where there should be no recognition of classes or factions, but, on the contrary, all people should be considered on an equal footing in the eyes of the law and all should be entitled to equal opportunities in the matter of presenting their desires or their grievances, and in asking for any participation in the carrying out of such measures as will bring to the people what may be truly called community betterment activities."

"In fact, the whole foundation of the movement is that of community betterment and every individual in the community is considered a part of it and is entitled to participate in these activities to the exclusion of no one. This would indicate that any movement of any division of the people to take possession of, occupy, or monopolize a public school would be contrary to the spirit of the laws of this country bearing upon public school work or the use of public school buildings.

"In the community center movement the thought is kept continually in view not to permit anything that would seem to break down this clearly marked line of the separation of the church and the State or to permit

partisan domination of a common school building.

"At the present time, there seems to be developing in certain cities of the Nation an attempt on the part of a faction to gain control of the school centers for the purpose of pushing forward certain political propaganda which, if permitted to continue, will unquestionably result in harm to the community as a whole. What is really desired in community center work is team work of the purest, highest and most efficient sort, and anything that would disrupt this team work should not be permitted. It would be well for the public to keep this in thought when leave is granted for broader use of the school buildings, and realize that too broad use will unquestionably react in a harmful way."

M. BRANTING'S OPINION ON PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Stockholm Bureau

PARIS, France.—The failure of some of the Socialist to France to Stockholm has caused the feelings among the members of the Dutch-Scandinavian committee who are promoting the international conference. The circumstances render particularly interesting an interview which a correspondent of the Journal has had at Stockholm with the Swedish Socialist M. Branting, who, by virtue of his position as chief of the Swedish Social Democrats, is president of the Dutch-Scandinavian committee. M. Branting, in speaking of the non-attendance of the French Socialists at Stockholm, said that he should personally have been very glad if a French delegation could have come to explain its point of view to the Dutch-Scandinavian committee. He was not himself in Stockholm, but he felt that there were perhaps less well-informed. M. Branting said that he did not see how the French Socialists would have compromised themselves by coming to Stockholm without giving any undertaking to take part in a general congress and without meeting any Germans.

All the same, he quite understood that all the incidents and discussions which had taken place in connection with the congress had made French opinion very sensitive, and, although he regretted this, he thoroughly comprehended it. In answer to a request for a statement of his views on the subject of peace, M. Branting said that he did not wish for a halting or an uncertain peace, but for a peace which should be lasting, just, and founded on the rights of the nations to dispose of their own destinies—what he called a Socialist peace. He meant by this a peace which would recognize the right of every population to declare to what nationality it wished to belong. With regard to the formula "without annexations or indemnities" he considered that the Central Empires should restore Belgium and Serbia, all the countries, in fact, which they occupied or had occupied, to the same condition in which they had not been systematically devastated. In reference to the question of Alsace-Lorraine, M. Branting declared that the great fault of the German Government was that it would not recognize that there was an Alsace-Lorraine question. In any case, the treaty of Frankfurt, which was based solely on brute force, could not be considered as definite. There must be a way of revising it and establishing a state of things in conformity with justice, and which did not contain matter for a future war. The ideal solution would evidently be a referendum, but he recognized that there were great practical difficulties in the way of such a thing, for the country being in military occupation, France would have no guarantee of the genuineness of the results. After a pause for reflection, M. Branting added that it would be extremely useful if the German people, who had too often been led astray by false education, could be enlightened on the real nature of the question of Alsace-Lorraine. If the neutrals could open their eyes on this point they would be rendering an appreciable service to the cause of peace.

On the subject of the responsibility for the war, M. Branting stated that the essential cause was Prussian militarism, and he was sure that an indispensable condition of a lasting peace was the establishment in Germany of a really democratic régime. The Central Empires, he declared, were, in the first instance, responsible for the war. In any case, nothing could excuse the refusal of the Central Empires to submit the Austro-Serbian conflict to arbitration, and nothing could excuse the violation of Belgium, nor the ill-disguised plans of the German Government for annexation, just as nothing could excuse the complete unscrupulousness with which Germany had carried on the war, not only against belligerents, but also at sea, against the neutrals.

Whether President Wilson actually was deceived by the Kaiser's letter it is impossible to say, but certain it is that no voice of protest was raised against the violation of Belgium. It was urged at the time that the United States had no interest in Belgium affected by the invasion. After the war had continued two years, however, the menace of Prussian autocracy began to appear and the plan for world domination began to unfold. Then it was, as the President's friends have noted, that he became convinced that the United States must place all her resources and men, if need be, in the struggle to save civilization. And at this moment the position of this Government is that it will never make peace with the Hohenzollerns. Its position is that the falsehood behind the words of the Kaiser to the President declaring the "military necessity" of invading Belgium has been revealed, and the world's greatest truth now is the "military necessity" of making the Emperor and his followers powerless to do further injury to the nations of the earth.

RESISTERS MAY FACE TREASON CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Recent information is that District Attorney W. P. McGinnis has declared that charges of treason, asking the extreme penalty, are likely to be brought against the instigators and leaders of armed resistance to the draft, their resistance having amounted to making war against the United States. Two Assistant United States Attorneys sent into the affected district to secure evidence have authority received from the Attorney-General, to use deputy United States marshals in investigating rumors and obtaining information as well as in the capture of resisters. Mr. McGinnis believes the backbone of the resistance has been broken. About 60 alleged draft resisters are now held at the State penitentiary in McAlester.

KAISER'S WORDS CONVICT HIM

Publication of Letter to the President Regarded as Proof of His Intention to Invade Belgium and Overrun France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication of a letter of the Kaiser to President Wilson, cabled by Ambassador Gerard on Aug. 10, 1914, has confirmed the admissions made by lesser German officials of that period in defense of the action of violating the neutrality of Belgium. In the view of officials, the Kaiser's letter has added nothing new historically to the indictment of Germany, for ample evidence has existed to show the guilt of Berlin. The interesting fact is brought out, however, as noted here, that the President had this admission personally from the Emperor early in the war, before Belgium had been destroyed, but publication of the letter was withheld at the request of a German official.

No comment on the letter is obtainable at the White House, and State Department officials have considered the matter too important for discussion in the absence of Secretary Lansing, who will return today.

It is argued from the Kaiser's letter by those who are familiar with the important events that took place in the last few days of July and the first of August, 1914, that the Kaiser's letter itself proves beyond question that Germany had determined upon a war with France and the "military necessity" of sending troops through Belgium was already evident to the Kaiser when the copy of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was received for approval at the Berlin Foreign Office, 14 hours before it was signed.

The State Department has evidence that Dr. Zimmermann made this admission. The Kaiser's letter was published in the Philadelphia Ledger, and Mr. Gerard says, according to that newspaper, that the admission of the Emperor concerning the military necessity of invading Belgium "was made during an interview soon after the war opened."

Although Mr. Gerard does not mention the fact now, it was at this same period that he cabled the State Department information that the war against France had broken out, and he felt it his duty to let his Government know that it was the intention of the German Government to "go through France like paper hoops," and it was probable they would not stop until they reached the West Indies, in which event, the Ambassador said, the United States would have Germany as near neighbor.

In view of the obvious long preparation for the war against France, and the failure of the Emperor to mention in his letter to the President the cause for the war with France mentioned in the statement made by the German Ambassador at Paris, officials are convinced that the German ruler must stand in history not only as a deceiver, but as the one ruler morally responsible for the world's greatest war. His own letter, intended to deceive the President, now reveals, it is seen, the purpose in his own thought to overrun France, and later events have proved that the plan was to stop at nothing short of world domination. As has been observed, the entrance of Great Britain into the war, not expected by Germany, was all that saved the world from becoming the victim of the Kaiser's plot. It is observed that the resistance of Belgium gave France opportunity and time for mobilization, so that the German tide was turned at the Marne, and still later the United Kingdom threw her full force into the struggle and saved France.

Whether President Wilson actually was deceived by the Kaiser's letter it is impossible to say, but certain it is that no voice of protest was raised against the violation of Belgium. It was urged at the time that the United States had no interest in Belgium affected by the invasion. After the war had continued two years, however, the menace of Prussian autocracy began to appear and the plan for world domination began to unfold. Then it was, as the President's friends have noted, that he became convinced that the United States must place all her resources and men, if need be, in the struggle to save civilization. And at this moment the position of this Government is that it will never make peace with the Hohenzollerns. Its position is that the falsehood behind the words of the Kaiser to the President declaring the "military necessity" of invading Belgium has been revealed, and the world's greatest truth now is the "military necessity" of making the Emperor and his followers powerless to do further injury to the nations of the earth.

The text of the letter of the German Emperor to President Wilson is as follows:

"For the President of the United States Personally:
"10/VIII 14.

"1. H. R. H. Prince Henry was received by His Majesty King George V. in London, who empowered him to transmit it to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with H. M. the King, and repeated verbally on the twenty-ninth of July.

"2. My Ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir E. Grey to Berlin, saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed England would interfere.

"3. On the 30th my Ambassador in

London reported that Sir Edward Grey in course of a 'private' conversation told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Serbia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we 'mixed' in the fray he would take quick decisions and grave measures; i. e., if I left my ally Austria in the lurch to fight alone, England would not touch me.

"4. This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to H. M. on the 29th or 30th, thanking him for kind messages through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia—his allies—from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb my work of mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with H. M. the Czar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures. At the same time H. M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns and a strip of country as a 'mainmise' to make sure that the Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London, quite in conjunction with the British proposal, besides, I had telegraphed to H. M. the Czar the same as an idea of mine, before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion.

"5. I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over, and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

"6. While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Tsar the next morning, to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephones from H. E. the Chancellor that in the night before the Tsar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army, which was, of course, also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

"7. In a telegram from London my Ambassador informed me he understood the British government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to H. M. the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if H. M. could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone and employ my troops elsewhere. H. M. answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding; and, as far as I can make out, Sir E. Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead, he declared England had to defend Belgium neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom.

"I am most grateful for the President's message."
"WILLIAM, H. R."

INDEMNITY FOR MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—Previous to sitting in camera to hear the statements to be made by M. Painlevé with regard to the offensive of April 16, the Chamber held a brief sitting in which several deputies called for the grant of an indemnity of 150 francs for all miners to date from April 1, 1917, to enable them to meet the high cost of living, and the recall from the army of all miners belonging to the 1910, 1911 and 1912 classes. With regard to the first demand, M. Léon Bourgeois, Minister of Labor, was able to state that a satisfactory arrangement had been arrived at by which the grant of 150 francs for each miner would be made. The second question was replied to by M. Painlevé, who said that, in spite of the responsibilities which had to be met at the front, the coal difficulty was so grave that the three classes of miners mentioned would be sent back from the front in a short time. Further labor for the mines was also to be secured by supplying miners who had retired from the mining profession even as far back as the year 1905. This statement on the part of the Minister of War satisfied the Socialist deputies who had brought forward the motion, but it occasioned protests from deputies representing the agricultural districts. M. Théveny of the Aube declared that for the last three years they had been trying to get soldiers to help with the cultivation of the land, and he asked the Government what sort of an impression they thought would be made by the favored treatment bestowed on the miners. M. Painlevé in reply asked the Chamber to consider the measures which he was taking as a whole. The 1918 class was being sent to the fields for a period of three weeks and the 1890 class recalled. The discussion closed temporarily with a resolution drawn up by M. Auriol de-

manding the liberation from the army of all agriculturists in the territorial reserve and of a number of men in the 1889 and 1892 classes. The resolution was referred to the Army Commission for consideration.

VIEWS ON GERMAN COLONIAL PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau (via Amsterdam)

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Further press comment on the colonial program recently enunciated by the German Colonial Secretary at Leipzig is of considerable interest. Though some commentators appear doubtful as to whether Dr. Solf's demands go far enough, and Count Reventlow and his followers still maintain that the breaking of British sea power must precede any attempt to establish a German colonial empire, general satisfaction is expressed with the idea of a "Central Africa" as a counterpart and complement of "Central Europe," and many writers do not hesitate to declare the purpose in view is a strategic one. Dr. Irmer, for instance, who is a former German colonial governor and is regarded as an authority on colonial matters, has observed that, provided it is developed on strategic lines, the Central Africa scheme is calculated to warm the heart of every German colonial politician, and Herr von Salzmann, formerly a German agent in China, writes in the Vossische Zeitung that a compact German colonial empire in Africa, closely connected with the mother country, would so strengthen the position of the latter strategically that she would never again run the risk of finding herself encircled by the enemy as she is today. A free German Central Africa would render the network of English naval bases that today encircle the earth, and would enable Germany to desist from the acquisition of further island bases in other world seas.

This brings Herr von Salzmann to his second very interesting point, which is that Dr. Solf's program is designedly incomplete, and that with an eye to Japan. The Colonial Secretary, he observes, cleverly refrained from touching upon the question of the South Sea and the German possessions in eastern Asia; and the fact should be duly noted without delay since, for obvious reasons, the enemy will hasten to point out to Japan that Germany demands the return of "all" her colonies. As a matter of fact, however, he interprets Dr. Solf's omission as an indication of willingness to negotiate concerning former German possessions in the Pacific area, where, he says, Germany recognizes Japan's special position, while she is also anxious to continue to live in peace with China. Germany, he adds, has long realized that a developed German base over against the Japanese Islands may constitute a certain menace to them, and that to this was due the Japanese attack on Tsingtau, an event from which Germans must learn a lesson for the future.

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ON CONTROL OF GERMAN MINORS

Particulars Given of Case Where Court of Appeal Upheld Contention That State May Control Political Ideas of Youths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany, (via Amsterdam)—German Socialism has had to contend ever since its inception against a determined stand on the part of the authorities against the spread of its doctrines among the youth of the land, and against the State paternalism exercised over the latter. Young people under the age of 18 are not permitted to join any political association or trade union, and since the war they have been subjected in many districts to all kinds of restrictions and to places they may frequent, the hour at which they are to go home in the evening, and so on, while legislation has been introduced in many states with a view to compelling them to invest a certain proportion of their earnings, a measure against which Socialists have uniformly protested.

The Berliner Tageblatt has now published details of a case in which the claim of the State to control the political opinions of the youth of the land has been formulated more forcibly than ever before, and a court of law has repudiated what the Tageblatt declares was the previously observed rule that honest political opinion is to be respected by those who think otherwise, and is not punishable as a moral offense.

A young Eberfeld workman who was under age embraced the views of the left wing of the German Socialist party, and with a view to inducing others to share his political studies formed an association of young men who met partly for recreation, and partly to discuss political matters. Chapters of Gradnauer's book "The Constitutional System and Constitutional Battles in Germany" were read and discussed, for instance, and Socialist papers, including some designed for younger readers, were passed round. As authority to hold these meetings had not been applied for from the military authorities their originator, to whom the Berliner Tageblatt refers as "L," was fined 30 marks, and proceedings were simultaneously instituted against him for having taken part in another unauthorized meeting, which was not connected with politics, but with the food question, and ended in a demonstration in front of the town hall. Eventually he was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment, but in view of his previous good behavior the court postponed execution of the sentence until he should have come of age, and held out a possibility that it would be revoked altogether.

In the meantime, however, the local authorities set about arranging for L's transference to a reformatory on account of his record, and he, for his part, strengthened the case against himself by trying to run away before the measure could be carried out. The local tribunal eventually consigned him to the threatened reformatory, citing his political convictions as the main reason for its decision, but his father brought the case before a higher court which reversed the sentence, on the ground that although the youth's political views were regrettable they could furnish no reason for sending him to a reformatory, which was permissible only if it was a question of saving a youth from moral degeneration. Political views that are overwrought, or even prejudicial to the community, and action in conformity with them cannot be regarded, ran the verdict, as lack of morality in so far as there is no evidence of actions connected with them indicative of such. The court also declared its opinion that to consign L to a reformatory would only tend to embitter him and render him a greater enemy to society than before.

The chief Burgomaster of Barmen appealed against this verdict, however, and the Court of Appeal reversed it on the ground that the State has a right to control the political views of minors. It ruled that to characterize L's political views as insufficient reason for his consignment to a reformatory was entirely incompatible with the educational system directed for the German child, and that in cases where national sentiment had been misled, or had strayed in wrong directions the instilling of German sentiment must be undertaken as quickly as possible so long as there was still time. In such circumstances it continued, respect for alleged political convictions could not be allowed to be a determining factor, for minors were subject to the control of the educational authorities, and it was the business of those responsible to see that minors were "influenced in a national sense;" moreover, the danger of moral degeneration was proved forthwith if at any period of his tutelage a minor was found to be estranged from the State (vaterland), or actually hostile thereto. Neither would the Court of Appeal concur in the view that L's consignment to a reformatory would achieve the opposite of what was intended. The decision in such cases, it declared, must always be made from the standpoint that the discipline of the reformatory enables the ends of the law to be attained. As for the minor himself there would be no reason for him to become embittered because such discipline did not mean that he was branded for life, but was in the nature of a kindness shown to him on the part of the law.

So what L feared has actually happened, wrote the Berliner Tageblatt. He has been sent to a reformatory because he was branded for life, but was in the nature of a kindness shown to him on the part of the law.

ITALIAN PARTIES HOLD CONGRESS

Interventionists at Rome Unite in Call for Vigorous Prosecution of War—Outline Essential Peace Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Representatives of the different Interventionist parties throughout the whole of Italy attended the recent Interventionist Congress held in the Theater Nazionale in Rome. The hall was crowded and a large number of ladies were present as well as numerous officers and soldiers. Dr. Mario Poce welcomed all those present in the name of the Roman Interventionist Committee, and declared that delegates had come from all parts of Italy in order to maintain the national faith, resistance and certainty of victory and to insure cooperation in defeating those who were opposed to the war. The speaker invited the assembly to send their greetings to the army, whereupon the whole audience at once stood up and cheered the army and General Cadorna amid much waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The speaker went on to explain that the Interventionists were those who, having been among the first to recognize the necessity for the war, were endeavoring today to insure that the war and its aims should not be attacked and betrayed. He alluded to Mazzini and Garibaldi and declared that their influence would help to render Italy worthy of her great destinies.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF FUND ORGANIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—A British Empire Fund is being raised by voluntary contributions for the restoration of agriculture on the farms in the devastated regions of France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia and Rumania. The object of the fund is to help in reinstating the peasant farmers in the invaded countries of the Allies. This will be done by gifts of seed, live stock, implements, and so forth, to enable them to make a fresh start.

Agricultural Relief of the Allies' Committee began its work by raising a fund in England. The King is the patron, the Duke of Portland is the president, and there is an executive committee with the Earl of Northbrook as chairman. The work is being continued and is meeting with a gratifying response. Last year it was decided to widen the effort to include the overseas dominions.

Practical help and encouragement have been received from the British and French governments. The French Government has assumed responsibility for the carriage and equitable distribution of each shipment on its arrival in France. It is expected that similar action will be taken by the governments of the other countries when the time for distributing relief in them arrives.

The Government of Canada is in full sympathy with the object of the fund and with the plan to enable Canadians to contribute to it. Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have personally expressed their hearty approval and are willing to become the honorary presidents of the Canadian branch of the fund. The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, who was a member of the executive committee in England, is patron of the Canadian branch. His Excellency has invited the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province to become patron of a committee for his Province.

Dr. James W. Robertson was asked to undertake the organization of a Canadian branch for the British Empire committee. He has visited the devastated regions south of Verdun along the valley of the Marne and at the Somme.

PANAMA LIQUOR RESORTS CLOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PANAMA, P. R.—Governor Diaz of Panama, and Governor Vallarino of Colon have closed a number of liquor resorts lately. This is taken to be an effort toward placating public opinion, which has become considerably aroused over the dimensions of the retail liquor business, and its accomplishments, in close juxtaposition to the large camps of soldiers here.

SPANISH INFLUENCE ON FRENCH WRITERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The influence of Spain on French literature is the subject of a series of quotations in the Mercure de France from Azozin's (José Martinez-Ruiz) recently published book, "Entre l'Espagne et la France. Pages d'un Francophile." The subheading is remarked upon by the Mercure. Azozin is a devotee of literature. He takes the pilgrim's knapsack, and at the close of his journey he tells what he has seen. The journey is one through the pages of the Spanish authors and the result is "Les Valeurs Littéraires," "Classiques et Modernes" and "L'Amour Castillane" or else he actually follows along the roads of Spain the footsteps of one of his heroes, and in devotion to Cervantes writes the charming "Sur la Route de Don Quichotte." Merimé, Stendhal, Théophile Gautier, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny, Alfred de Musset, all these noms d'élite came under the influence of Spain, the candor of the Spanish character, as in Don Quixote, its tragic element, or the beauty of the Spanish landscapes.

Azozin is appreciative of what these French writers have done for Spain. The "Voyage" of Théophile Gautier, years after its publication, inspired a group of Spanish writers with the love of their country and the wish to become better acquainted with it. "A French writer," he says, "produced this beneficial and patriotic effect. Spain came to know herself better, and that is one of the things which owe to France." As for Victor Hugo, M. Azozin makes light of the charge of inaccuracy which has been brought against him. In the "Espagnolisme" of Hugo, there is a transcendence, a teaching, a tendency, which is not found in Merimé, in Gautier, nor in Stendhal, he says, and quotes the line in "Torquemada," "L'Espagne, pierre et pas de pas, se fonde!" He emphasizes this declaration of Hugo's. Yes, he says, Spain, the Spanish nation is becoming an entity, is consolidating little by little in spite of corruptions, obstacles, abuses, disorders, confusions. Spain moves slowly, but she is moving, fighting against error and obstinacy. Victor Hugo has always been appreciated in Spain. While several of the Spanish writers show a trace of Hugo's influence, Zorrilla, the great Spanish poet of the Nineteenth Century, bears clear indications of it. He possesses an element of idealism and mystery which is very seldom met with in Spanish writings. Read, advises Azozin, "La Tour de Fuensaldaña," "Lune de Janvier," "L'Horloge."

The proceedings on the second day of the conference took place under the presidency of Signor Murri. Signor Virginia Pincelli, speaking on behalf of Signora Albani Tonti, declared the concurrence of the Italian Women's Interventionists Committee in the work of the Congress. A long speech was then made by Maria Ryglar, who said that in peace times she was a revolutionary but that in war time she felt herself under authority and discipline, because in war time everything must be sacrificed for the sake of the country. The Congress then passed to the consideration of the second order of the day, "The Organization of the Interventionist Forces." Professor Bussi of Ravenna, representing a number of working-class organizations, set forth the necessity for making the working classes understand that all the sacrifices which had been and would be called for would result in great benefit to the whole nation, but especially to the working classes.

An order of the day was then presented by Signor Nenni of Bologna, and unanimously passed. It declared that the Congress of the Interventionist Associations expressed want of confidence in the Government because no assurance had been given to the country that the general and internal political methods which the Interventionists considered fatal to the objects of the war would be discontinued. The Congress therefore appealed to the country in order that the following point might be affirmed by every association and committee: In the first place, the need of a war committee which should commit the supreme direction of the State to the hands of a few men, in order to avoid inharmonious and disconnected action on the part of the Government; and, secondly, the establishment of a social policy which by correcting the greater injustices and deficiencies of social legislation should give the proletariat

confidence that, although the anti-German and anti-Austrian war would not solve all the problems of national liberty, it would hasten the triumph of a larger measure of social justice. The order of the day went on to affirm the need for further taxation of war profits and of unproductive capital, increase of allowances to soldiers' families and larger pensions to disabled soldiers and to the families of those who had fallen. It also called upon all Italian associations of every party to press the necessity for solving the problem of labor for agriculture, for the internment of all enemy aliens and suspected persons, for the sequestration of all German property, and for the reform of the bureaucracy from which at present the worst attacks on the war proceeded. It called upon them also to urge the best settlement of the question of expropriations from military service and the reform of the censorship.

Another order of the day was subsequently presented to the Congress by Signor De Ambris outlining some of the essential conditions of peace. It declared for the territorial restoration of invaded countries, the reparation of damage suffered by invaded countries, the integral restoration of countries which, like France, Italy and Rumania, have some part of their territories under foreign domination, the constitution of independent nations of Poland and Armenia, and of all dismembered peoples subject to foreign domination, as well as those actually united in a state formed of a conglomeration of other states. It recognized the existence of other problems such as the systemization of zones containing mixed populations, the freedom of the seas, disarmament, colonies, etc., which could be solved by the establishment of a permanent agreement between nations which would unite them in a free federation without and in opposition to those nations which refused their adherence to it.

In this way, stated the order of the day, the ideal of a society of nations proclaimed by President Wilson and the French republic might be realized. In conclusion, it affirmed that the supreme purpose of the war must be expressed in the Constitution of the United States, of Europe and of the world, the one sure guarantee of a lasting peace, of international justice and of a better future for humanity.

COAL PRICE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—An important meeting of the Illinois State Council of Defense is to be held today in Chicago in reference to the price of coal. Intimations from the council are that he expected, Gov. F. O. Lowden of Illinois and Gov. J. P. Goodrich of Indiana are understood to be cooperating for the reduction of coal prices.

There remained the question of the Dodecanese, and this came very near to the heart of the Greek people. It was not that they thought any aggrandizement would come to them through its possession, but because the islands concerned were profoundly Greek in origin, feeling and culture. Nevertheless, he quite understood that Italy might have essential interests in the Dodecanese. For this reason, he had had conversations during the Balkan War with Count Bosdari, the Italian Minister at Athens, with regard to an arrangement on the matter. Because

the island of Stampalia possessed two magnificent harbors, which it was said would be of great strategic importance to Italy, he had told Bosdari that if Stampalia really had a special strategic importance for the Italians, they should have it, and that if there was another island which had strategic importance for Italy, she should have it. In a general way, he could declare, said M. Venizelos, that on all the points on which there could be opposition between the interests of Italy and Greece, the Greek interests involved which were chiefly moral and national would be capable of accommodation before the essential interests of Italy without any danger of a break occurring between them.

Italy, he added, might well sacrifice some little thing of minor importance to satisfy the Greeks. He failed to understand, continued M. Venizelos, why Italy was so suspicious of Greece, Italy, who would come out of the war stronger and greater, Italy which had about 60,000,000 inhabitants, could hardly be harmed by Greece if that country added another 1,000,000 to its 5,000,000 inhabitants. He would repeat, in conclusion, that he did not understand Italy's hostile sentiments toward Greece. They had expected a little more sympathy from the great sister nation. They were, in their foreign policy, contending for the idea of nationality, and within the country, for that of democracy. They were fighting the same battle against the common enemy beside the elder sister who had preceded them and had showed them the way. How could the elder sister regard with so little sympathy the younger one who was struggling to conquer a place for herself in the world? They only asked for that which though essential for them was of little importance to Italy. Only Germany held that there was not a place for every one in the world. He was convinced that the misunderstandings between the two countries would quickly disappear if the unbiased portion of the press would lend its support. In any case, said M. Venizelos, he was extremely glad that an opportunity had occurred after so long a time for him to speak frankly to the Italian people.

With regard to this point, M. Venizelos said he would like to mention that during the Balkan War, when Italy believed that the Greeks had designs on Valona, he, being their Prime Minister, had hastened to assure the Italian Government that he had no ambitions regarding Valona itself, and, in fact, that the whole of the Adriatic lay outside the Greek political sphere. Recognizing that the occupation of Valona was essential to the interests of Italy he had raised no difficulties regarding the occupation of the island of Saseno which, as an island considered to have belonged at one time to England, might have been held to have been ceded to Greece with the other islands which England had restored to them. His action in this matter had brought down severe criticism upon him in the Greek Parliament. When he was in Italy, said M. Venizelos, he had assured the Minister of San Gouliano that Italy had no wish for Valona, and that if Italy were established there, far from raising objections, he should welcome the fact. Northern Epirus was another matter. The possession of Northern Epirus was exclusively a matter of patriotic feeling. Delvino, Argyrocastro, and Koritza had always been centers of Hellenic civilization.

M. Venizelos said he would mention one fact in proof of the frankness of his policy: when the conference of London obliged him to withdraw his troops from Northern Epirus, he had done so without raising any objection, and he had not reoccupied that territory until he had reached an understanding with Italy through the medium of a third power belonging to the Entente and very friendly toward Italy. How then, he asked, could it be said that the advance of the Greek troops in Epirus was of a character hostile to Italy when, on the contrary, it took place after an agreement on the subject with Italy herself? He was anxious to explain to the Italians, with the greatest clearness, that there was none of the Machiavellianism about his actions which had been attributed to them. He had informed all the powers, including the Central Empires, that the occupation of Northern Epirus by the Greek troops evinced no desire to register an accomplished fact, that he should respect the decision of the Conference of London, and that the question of Northern Epirus would be referred, with all the other questions, to the general peace conference.

It was true, he added that, having the support of the Entente and the consent of Italy, he had hoped that the peace conference would recognize the Greek claim to the definite and lawful possession of Northern Epirus. What, in his opinion, would constitute a solid basis for an agreement between Greece and Italy, considered as a great Mediterranean power, with respect to the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean was the question next asked. M. Venizelos, who replied that he would answer the question with the greatest frankness, said that such an agreement must rest on respect for the idea of nationality. He understood that sometimes a great power might be constrained, for the protection of its essential interests, to let go of this idea. But in order that such letting go should be justified, not judicially, but politically, the interests at stake must be really essential. He did not see why the recognition of Greek national claims should be incompatible with the interests of a great Mediterranean power such as Italy. He had already spoken of Northern Epirus and had shown that the essential interests of Italy would not prevent the Greek occupation of Argyrocastro, Delvino, and Koritza.

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CLUB FACILITIES FOR ARMY AND NAVY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The committee on social welfare of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense is coordinating the facilities of the various social organizations in the city which can be turned to the use of soldiers and sailors.

The Y. W. C. A., the Y. W. H. A., the Y. M. H. A., settlements, churches, etc., have responded to the proposition by throwing open their doors to the troops, giving them gymnasium facilities, reading rooms, and in some cases furnishing entertainment. "The social agencies of the city are thus supplementing the work already done by the National League for Women's Service, the Navy Club, the Women's Branch of the Navy League and other organizations, all of which are also cooperating with the Mayor's committee."

SOLDIERS' FRIENDS TO WEAR PARADE TAGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—When the 35,000 men making up the New York State troops march down Fifth Avenue in final review before leaving for their training camp at Sparta, N. C., probably next Thursday, their relatives and friends will occupy favorable curb positions, through the use of identification tags, issued to them by the National Guard officials. Other spectators are expected to honor these tags and to allow their wearers a front place.

At the Union League Club, Governor Whitman, together with Army and municipal officials, will review the troops. Other stands along the line of march will be occupied by Civil and Spanish War veterans. To enable their friends to recognize their whereabouts easily, each organization will be preceded by a soldier carrying a placard.

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COLORED FARMERS FORM A UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RALEIGH, N. C.—Colored farmers of the Piedmont district in North Carolina have organized the Piedmont Colored Farmers Union for their mutual improvement. They plan to raise funds and make arrangements for employing a colored farm demonstration agent. C. R. Hudson, head of the farm demonstration work of the State, has assured leaders of the movement that their plans are entirely satisfactory to his organization.

Prof. S. G. Atkins, superintendent of the Slater School and one of the leading Negro educators of the State, is a member of the executive committee of the newly formed union. The first meeting was held at the Slater School in Winston-Salem, N. C.

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OWNERSHIP BY NATION ASKED

League of America Would Have United States Government Take Over the Railroads and the Coal Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—"The Government must take over the railroads and coal mines," declares the National Public Ownership League of America. "Our transportation system has broken down. Our basic industries are paralyzed. And that because of the widespread abuse and manipulation of the coal and transportation industries because of irresponsible private owners for speculative purpose. A most serious situation at this critical time fraught with peril and possible tragedy to the nation." The bulletin continues:

"The only way out is for the Government to at once take over the railroads and the mines and operate them in the interests of all the people. These are the calm and well considered conclusions of the Federal Trade Commission set forth in their letter of transmittal under date of June 20, and its report on the coal situation made to the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The commission has investigated the whole situation very carefully and finds that the present production of bituminous coal is only 40 per cent of the maximum and that this restricted production is paralyzing every line of production and that we are confronted by a serious situation throughout the country by reason of this intolerable hardship laid upon industry and transferred in large part to the public in increased prices and the further hardship which will fall upon the domestic consumers next winter."

"Moreover, according to this report, the abnormally high prices are due largely to the extortionate rates charged for coal. Since coal enters into practically every manufactured product, the letter of transmittal says, these abnormal prices serve to fix a false basis for the price structure in every industry. The high prices and uncertainty as to coal supply are embodied in the uncertainty and prices of substantially everything and are a prime cause for the inflation which is rapidly growing into a national menace."

"The commission sees already what is behind this manipulation of the coal prices. It is not a situation due to any legitimate causes but to human greed, pure and simple, using the opportunity afforded by the private ownership of these basic industries."

"And what is the remedy? Public ownership. The Public Ownership League urges upon all organizations everywhere to take every possible action to support the measure now being urged by the Federal commission and others to bring about the immediate public ownership and operation of all railroads and mines."

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SENATE COLLOQUY FURTHER DELAYS FOOD CONTROL BILL

CONGRESS DELAY IS CONDEMNED

Newspapers of United States Continue to Deplore the Holding Up of the Much Needed Food Control

Newspapers of the United States are showing a widespread dissatisfaction over the congressional delay of President Wilson's program on food control. Here are some of the recent editorial expressions:

Indianapolis News

It now looks as though the food bill in fairly satisfactory form, would become a law next week. The conference yesterday agreed on their report which, it is said, will be promptly ratified by the House.

The important thing, of course, is that there should be one man in charge of the regulation of the food supply. There is no more danger of tyranny at the hands of one man than at the hands of three men. But the chance for satisfactory and efficient administration is much better. It is known that the President will appoint Mr. Hoover to the position created by the bill. No better man could be selected. With him in charge the country will feel certain that the work will be well and honestly done. In such a case as this, one-man administration is much to be preferred to committee administration.

Nor do we think that there is any need whatever for a committee on war expenditures. If such a committee is needed later it can be created. But the provision has no proper place in the food bill. It should be remembered that Congress has full investigating power, but it has no supervising power over the acts of the Administration. It is its duty to vote whatever appropriations it deems necessary, but it is not its business to follow those appropriations through to their disbursement. The Senate erred in providing for the committee. It is to be hoped that it will sustain its conference in their decision to yield on this point. What the country wants, and at once, is a food bill. There has been too much delay already. By all means let us have prompt action.

Portland Oregonian

Hoover is a man of action—aggressive, constructive, direct and humane. No wonder the Senate doesn't understand him and that some of the senators have conceived a vast dislike for him.

Hoover has not waited for the food control bill to pass, but has gone ahead and done what he could. The overwhelming need of his service is too plain for dispute—except by some senators. He has authority from the President. That is enough. But evidently the dignity of the solemn Senate has been seriously hurt. And it has been proposed to de-Hooverize Hoover by putting food control in the hands of three directors instead of one. Why not three commanders-in-chief of the Army? Or three Presidents? Or three Pershings in France? Sometimes we think that the only way the Senate of the United States can elevate itself in the public esteem is by abolishing the Congressional Record.

Chicago Journal

The Senate conferees have agreed to eliminate the "committee on the conduct of the war" from the food control bill, and the last element of the deadlock which has delayed that measure for the last week is gone. It should be a law, signed and in operation, by the end of the week.

Every change the Senate made in the original House bill on this subject was wrong, but only two of the errors were so glaring as to demand elimination at any cost of time or controversy. The Senate wanted to vest food control in a board of three, which would make quick decisions all but impossible and open the way for squabbles like that which held up the shipping program. Not content with this brilliant sample of picaresque statesmanship, the Senate lacked on an amendment creating a committee of politicians to supervise and interfere with the conduct of the war, thus laying on Wilson's shoulders the same burden which almost crushed Lincoln.

President Wilson threw his whole weight against both changes, and with success. But he could not have won his fight without the cordial help of the American people, who saw through the folly of the Senate schemes, and voiced their displeasure in terms that could not be ignored. The "representatives" of the people have made many blunders in this war; the people themselves few or none.

Meanwhile, let us not forget that the food control bill, which should have passed both houses in a week, has been hanging fire for two months. How much do you suppose this means in extra profits to the food gamblers and extra costs to the public?

The Oklahoman

President Wilson has won a notable victory in the food control legislation. At his insistence the Senate conferees agreed to one-man direction of the work, instead of a board of three, and now they have decided to withdraw the provision creating a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures. With those two points of difference settled as they have been the passage of a satisfactory, practicable bill is of course expediting to Oklahoma that Senator Gore should have

persisted to the last in his opposition to the President's plan. The studied and prolonged hostility of Senator Gore to the President is something which we here in Oklahoma cannot understand. It is well known, though, that in opposing the President, at every turn of the road, Senator Gore is not representing his constituency. The people of Oklahoma have implicit faith in President Wilson. And the people of Oklahoma are wondering and asking themselves, whom does Senator Gore represent?

Stockton (Cal.) Record

The Food Control Bill by promise, hope and expectation should get through Congress this week or early next week after several weeks' delay in that body. It is a mistake to assume that President Wilson and Herbert C. Hoover are the only ones concerned in this matter. Time is the essence of action for every American household. It is not only the American people, but the people of all civilized nations, except enemies, that are grieved by the delay.

The people of our own land are getting impatient, and complaints are numerous and loud about what seems to be an unnecessary delay in a crisis requiring haste. There is a disposition to blame some one, for the effect in the cost of living is felt in every home, by every purchaser. It is not right to blame those who have urged such control in war's emergency, for they are helpless and not to blame. Congress is to blame and should carry the responsibility.

In the final votes on most vital questions touching the war, Congress has shown that it has dropped party politics. But in this delay it has exhibited the worst evil of party politics, as applied to individual action. It evidently can't see that delay of the decision is worse than adopting any policy or bill. It is costing the people millions every day and is helping the speculators more than can be depicted by the most eloquent scoring of the profit makers.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN SENATE ARE DEALT REBUKE

(Continued from page one)

tortured Senator Gore. "I was unable to discuss the Selective Draft Bill because of the unanimous consent agreement. I disclaim as unfounded the imputation that I obstructed its passage. There has been resistance to the revolutionary draft law in Oklahoma, but the Senate and the country must acquit me of the charge either of obstructing this food bill or the draft act."

Claiming that the whole "scheme" of Federal food administration was to obtain control of the American markets solely for the benefit of the British markets, Senator Reed of Missouri continued his "merciless" attack upon Herbert C. Hoover. The Senator's remarks lead to still more delay in the passage of the Administration's food bill.

Mr. Hoover was assailed on Thursday for "attempted interference" with the progress of legislation. He was termed a "promoter" by occupation, "now engaged upon the largest promotion scheme he ever entered upon in his life."

Senator Reed virtually charged Mr. Hoover with being himself a "food gambler." As a basis for the charge, it was alleged that the Belgian Relief Committee profited largely by manipulation of the United States bean market in an attempt to "break" prices. If such activities in the name of "relief" were a benefit to the people of the United States, then the Senator charged that speculation by all other food gamblers was a benefit.

Mr. Hoover's British political affiliations also were brought up as a slur upon the new food administrator. It was declared that Mr. Hoover is a member of the English Liberal Party and that in coming to the United States to control the food situation he had brought back with him a number of "American banknotes" who years ago went to England.

Mr. Reed scored an alleged plan of Mr. Hoover to divert grain shipments from Galveston and New Orleans to New York under the "excuse" that there would be less hazard in the shorter ocean voyage. This plan, it was claimed, would overburden railroad traffic and interfere with the trade in the southern markets.

"But," continued the Senator, "the entire purpose of this bill is to interfere with all trade and business and instead of the people continuing to transact their own business, it is proposed that they hand over to Hoover, who has not lived among the people of the United States for a score of years."

He charged Mr. Hoover with chief responsibility for the exorbitant prices prevailing in present markets. The new food administration also was denominated a "lobby." He attacked an alleged statement that Mr. Hoover threatened to "go before the country and tell the people the truth" if Congress did not speed up and pass the food bill.

Giving his reasons for "discussing" Mr. Hoover, Senator Reed declared it important to know if "the man who is to run the nation's business" is whollyhearted American.

Again attacking the conferees on the bill, Senator Reed said in the bill's final stage they leave free from control all the most oppressive trusts in the country. These he named, the steel, copper, aluminium, binder twine and gasoline trusts.

Effect for Peace

Western Appeal to Congress to Sustain the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Public men

on the Pacific coast are becoming more and more outspoken in condemnation of dilatory tactics of Congress in the matter of war legislation. Judge W. W. Morrow of the United States Supreme Circuit Court of Appeals here said yesterday that if Congress would act quickly in the matter it would have tremendous effect for peace, as it would show Germany that Congress and the country are united in one determination to sustain the position taken by the President. The whole situation calls for quick action by Congress, he said.

Disloyalty Charged

Speaker Clark Gives His Views on Obstructionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the House of Representatives, in its attitude towards legislation which has arisen during the present special session, has been misrepresented to the people of the United States by the press of the country, is the contention of Speaker Champ Clark, who takes the stand that the Senate, and not Congress, should be culpable because of the procrastination of legislative quarters which has impeded and continues seriously to impede the governmental machinery which has been prepared for carrying on the war against Germany. Mr. Clark says that the papers of the country, in censuring the dilatory and slow-moving Senate, have apparently failed to take cognizance of the fact that Congress is composed of two branches, the upper and the lower, the former guilty of a delay in promulgating important legislation that, in its effect, is more than criminal, the latter with a record which can be pointed to with nothing less than a highly justifiable pride. Speaker Clark says:

"Congress stands ready to vote every man and every dollar necessary to carry this war to a speedy and successful conclusion, but we think we should be given credit and not abused like a lot of pickpockets."

"Why don't the newspapers lambast somebody besides Congress, anyway? Why don't they get after the fellows who are actually delaying the game? We appropriated money to build ships, and for other things, but I don't know whether they are building ships or not. They have let a lot of contracts, I hear, but I can't contract myself. That doesn't mean building ships, and yet Congress is continuously lambasted for a delay not nearly so great as is characteristic of other branches of government."

Speaker Clark admits that the Senate has acted much as if it were engaged in a game of battledore and shuttlecock rather than a game upon the result of which is dependent, in a large measure, the success of the battle of democracy versus autocracy, but he declares emphatically that some differentiation should be made between the branch which is deserving of recriminatory criticism, and the branch which deserves the highest praise for work well done.

"The House," he says, "has passed during the present session, in addition to a host of bills of minor importance, the following bills, which, if they had been halted as the food bill has been blocked in the Senate, would have shackled this nation hand and foot and rendered the President powerless to make a move: The great draft bill, the result of which has seen two men, who, when 10,000,000 young men of this country were drafted into the military service of their country."

The urgency deficiency bill, the espionage bill, the aviation measure, appropriating \$640,000,000 toward creating an American air fleet, which experts declare will play a by no means unimportant part in winning the war; the "trading with the enemy" bill, the great \$500,000,000 bond issue bill, the preferential shipping bill, and finally, the food bill, which is still delayed in the Senate by a small body of men, who, since the declaration of war, have been working counter to the best interests of the United States in its waging of the war. Of these measures, two of the most important, the revenue and food bills, are still held up by the Senate. It is hoped that the food bill will be enacted into law within a week, but just when the revenue bill will finally be enacted into law is entirely problematical.

"The House has been forced to mark time on the recalcitrant Senate by meeting every three days and adjourning immediately upon the reading of the Journal. Morley L. Nye, of Kansas, stated recently there was no use for us to stay here just because the Senate, apparently wishing to preserve the tradition of being a deliberative body, commits itself to a policy of inaction, passivity and dilatoriness. We want to make the Senate get to work. For months it talked away on the food bill, and the revenue bill, once reported, is again in committee and no one knows just when it will finally reach the House. A majority of the representatives have left the capital for their homes, intent upon having a vacation while the Senate takes its own time in the consideration of measures of nation-wide moment."

"There is a party springing into prominence in Congress which, no longer inclined to the policy of suaviter in mode but rather to one of fortiter in re, is beginning to question the attitude of members of both branches who, without a vestige of justification, have attacked, like a pack of wolves, legislation framed with the sole welfare of the nation in view. Representative Heflin of Alabama voiced this sentiment a few days ago when he stated upon the floor of the House in contravention of the rules of the House which prohibit the mentioning of the name of one member in debate by another, that he believed two members of the Illinois delegation to be, at the very time, out in the country endeavoring to stir up opposition to the draft law. The names of the representatives against whom the Alabama Representative made this accusation were Messrs. Mason and Britton. Both opposed the draft law when it was before Congress, and Representative Mason has since threatened to introduce a measure aiming to repeal the draft law. He claims to be a conscientious objector. Others claim that his real reason for opposing the draft is quite different from the one he designates."

Action Demanded

Congress Condemned by Public Opinion in Spokane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—Public opinion in Spokane is calling for quicker action by Congress in the war legislation. Leading citizens regardless of political affiliations, do not hesitate to condemn the inactivity of Congress in the last two months. Charles A. Fleming, Mayor of Spokane, says that failure to act has brought the country into moral disrepute, both at home and abroad, and that congressmen who have been guilty of dilatory tactics deserve the severest condemnation at the hands of their constituents. He commends the President's insistence on the one-man method of handling the food conservation.

WHEAT PRICES INVESTIGATED BY FEDERAL BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Fifteen representatives of the Federal Trade Commission, headed by C. H. McDonald and Dr. E. O. Merchant, have begun here an investigation of wheat and milling costs that is expected to determine what the cost of flour and bread should be, in accordance with the plan of the Hoover food administration to look into these prices before all others.

Offices have been opened for the inquiry and conferences were held Monday and today with E. Dana Durand, former director of the census, who is in charge of a similar investigation for the State Public Safety Commission, and with various millers.

The investigators are to find out the cost of taking the wheat from the country elevator and through the mill. Millers have been basing the price of flour on the price of wheat, with the statement that five bushels of wheat are required for a barrel of flour. It is pointed out that this does not take into account the revenue from the corn or rye or wheat, and the various forms of breakfast foods, and the investigators are to pay attention to this factor.

FLOUR PRICES TEND HIGHER

Flour prices in Boston are slightly higher today than last Tuesday, although dealers report practically no business, the dull market being due, they say, to anticipated receipts of flour from the new wheat crop in a few weeks, and the desire to hold off until the United States Congress takes action on the food bill.

Statistics show the visible supply of grain in the United States to include 5,819,000 bushels wheat, 2,841,000 bushels wheat, 2,841,000 bushels corn, and 6,679,000 bushels of oats, compared to 49,516,000 bushels wheat, 6,036,000 bushels corn, and 8,198,000 bushels oats at the corresponding period of 1916.

Local stocks of grain in public elevators include 2449 bushels wheat, 2877 bushels corn, and 808,874 bushels oats, compared to 367,897 bushels wheat, 424,953 bushels corn, and 535,839 bushels oats for the corresponding time last year.

VETERAN SOLDIER HITS OBSTRUCTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BARSTOW, Fla.—"No man has the right to jeopardize his country when an unsought for war has been thrust upon that country." In these words Maj.-Gen. Evander Melver Law, ranking officer of the Confederate Army, has expressed his opinion of legislators who have been delaying war bills in the national Congress. "The heroic attitude," he continues, "of the American people generally who are responding to the call of duty serves to emphasize the opposite attitude of those who seek in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to retard or nullify the efforts of the Administration to defend the national honor and go to the aid of their suffering fellows in other countries."

BIG WAR ORDERS GOING TO DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit manufacturers soon will receive contracts aggregating many million dollars from the Government for the manufacture of artillery ammunition, and a special branch of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department will be established here to supervise and inspect the making of ammunition, says the Free Press.

This work will necessitate the employment of many inspectors, skilled workmen, accountants and clerks. These positions will be filled through the Federal Civil Service Bureau.

GRAHAM AND RYE FLOUR PRICES UP

Wheatless Week to Show the Availability of White Bread Substitutes Marked on Second Day by Jump in Their Cost

This afternoon, on the second day of "wheatless week" the Boston Chamber of Commerce flour quotations show an advance of from 60 cents to \$1.15 a barrel in graham flour and an advance of \$1.50 to \$1.60 in rye meal, in sacks. This advance follows increased use of graham and rye meals by the hotel clubs and housekeepers in Massachusetts who are trying to conserve the supply of wheat, even at a loss in buying other flours. Wholesale and retail dealers claim that the advance is merely a normal market condition and reflects the situation throughout the country.

When asked whether there had been any increase in the cost of handling or obtaining the graham and rye flours, dealers replied that they did not know of any and claimed that the continued high quotations of feeds and by-milling products had shown themselves today in the advance in other than wheat flours.

Dealers generally disclaimed any connection between the advance in flour quotations and the "wheatless week" movement although some said that the rise might be traced to "supply and demand" causes. The fact that graham flour had risen in price was unknown to some flour dealers who said that the wheat market had no effect on graham flour quotations.

Several bakers in Greater Boston report larger sales of graham, entire wheat and rye bread today, and some reduction in the consumption of wheat bread, as the result of the first day of "wheatless week" yesterday, when hotels and clubs generally curtailed the use of bread made from wheat flour. Small grocers and bakeries say that householders generally are not buying greatly increased stocks of rye, corn or graham flour, and that sales of wheat bread are about normal. Reports from Springfield say that retailers there have raised the price of rye and graham bread from 10 to 12 cents a loaf. Bakers in that city claim that it is not possible to turn out sufficient amounts of rye bread if every housekeeper followed the recommendation of the Food Commissioner and bought wheat bread for this week, as an oven which bakes 500 wheat loaves can bake fewer loaves of rye bread, because the rye loaves must be spread out more to insure thorough baking.

In Boston, the larger bakers have not advanced their prices and say they do not expect to because they have sufficient stock to meet the expected demand. One wheat buyer for a large wholesale and retail grocery firm in Boston reports a very small increase in the demand for rye and other than wheat flours and claims that some other plan should have been formed to conserve the supply of wheat. He says that one wheatless day for six weeks would have saved as much flour and been easier for the consumer and the dealer.

As it is, he points out, the price of rye and corn is but little lower than wheat and in the case of corn especially the larger portion used to get the same amount of foodstuff makes up for the difference. He says that the consumer is not benefiting by this change in diet on account of these high prices. Wholesale prices of rye have not advanced, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, although wheat flour went up about 50 cents a barrel, wholesale, yesterday. Several grocers have waited to see the progress of the movement before laying in large stocks of other than wheat flours, as they say that in the summer the heavier flours do not keep well.

Dealers point out that within a few weeks the rye crop would have been further along and the supply greater and claim that the exorbitant prices for corn and cornmeal, asked at present, is due to an increased demand and a small supply left from the old corn crop. Reports from farmers throughout the country show a large corn crop, but it has not been harvested yet.

Reports have been received in Boston that the farmers are not entirely in favor of the "wheatless week" idea at present on account of the corn situation. They say that the dealers will take advantage of the larger demand and push the corn prices until the feedstuffs become even more expensive. Officials of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee and the Massachusetts Food Commission, who are pushing the "wheatless week" idea say that the main purpose of the work is to conserve as much wheat as possible. The entire absence from wheat flour consumption by the public is not asked but rather that all excessive use of wheat should be stopped. They express great satisfaction at the work of the hotels throughout the State in introducing breads made of flours other than wheat.

Economy Conference

Food Saving Discussions of Experts Planned

Next Thursday and Friday a conference on "Food Economy" will be held in the Massachusetts State House and Simmons College, Boston, by the Massachusetts Women's Committee on Food Conservation and the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense in cooperation with the State Department of Health, the State Board

of Agriculture, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association and Simmons College. Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons will preside at the two sessions in the State House, Thursday. Speakers for the morning meeting will take up various topics dealing with the use of milk.

In the afternoon Dr. Alice F. Blood, head of the household economics department of Simmons, and Prof. Flora Rose, in charge of the department of home economics in Cornell will hold a discussion on "Food for Children and the Extension of the Use of Milk in the Home." Mrs. A. B. Lewis, visiting housekeeper of the North Bennett Street Industrial School will make an address on "Interesting the Mothers." A discussion of special problems met by committees on food conservation will close the sessions of the first day.

Friday's program is: Dr. Blood, presiding; "Cooperative Canning," Mrs. McKinnon, State agent, home demonstration work, North Carolina; "Drying of Fruits and Vegetables," Prof. W. W. Chenoweth, State Agricultural College; "The Food Campaign," John D. Willard, secretary of the advisory board of the Massachusetts Food Administration. In the afternoon: Dr. Henry LeFavour, president of Simmons College, presiding; "Lessening the Use of Wheat," Miss Ula M. Dow, assistant professor, household economics, Simmons College; "Food of the Working Girl," Dr. Lucile Eaves, director of the research department, Women's Educational and Industrial Union; "Work of the Council of National Defense," Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman, Massachusetts division, Council of National Defense; "The Food Campaign from the Washington Point of View," Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, in charge of the department of home economics, Cornell University; "Duties and Opportunities of the County Agent," Miss Marie Sayles, extension agent, State Agricultural College; "Food Conservation Programs," Dean Arnold.

Beets Abundant

Bunch beets are the most abundant of the vegetables offered in Boston markets today, according to the report from H. E. Larsen, assistant in city marketing for the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. The report reads:

"Green and yellow beans are arriving in only about one-half the amounts that were brought in last week. The retail prices, following the advance in farmers' prices, have gone up to 7 and 8 cents per quart. The quality is generally good.

"The supply of lettuce is also light and the quality only fair. The supply of cucumbers was considerably lighter than yesterday, but prices were about the same.

"Tomatoes brought in are of excellent quality and the supply was less than yesterday. Prices were about the same, ranging from \$4 to \$4.50 per bushel, with only the very fancy pack bringing higher prices. Produce delivered and prices received by farmers in the local market: Green beans, 299 bushels, 90c@1.25; yellow beans, 174 bushels, 1.25@2; beets, bunch (18) 577 boxes, 40@50c; cabbage, 320 barrels, 75 pounds, \$1@1.25; corn, 5 dozen, 614 boxes, \$4@1.25; onions, 267 bushels, \$1; cauliflower, 29 boxes, 9 heads, 90c@81; cucumbers, 5 to 6 dozen, No. 1 123 boxes \$1.75@2.50, No. 2 101 boxes 75c@1.50; lettuce, 18 boxes, 830 boxes, 50c@81; parsley, 64 bushels, 35@50c; radishes, 5 dozen, 104 boxes, 65@75c; summer squash, 18, 179 boxes, 40@50c; tomatoes, 485 bushels, \$4@4.50; escarole, 144 boxes, 20@30c; potatoes, 128 bushels, \$1@1.25; spinach, 114 boxes, 65@75c; Swiss chard, 94 boxes, 25@35c; carrots, 2 dozen, 245 boxes, 75@80c; shell beans, 79 bushels, \$1.50@2; peppers, 22 bushels, \$1@1.25; greens, 13 bushels, 25@35c; turnips, 6 bushels, 65@75c; apples, 9 bushels, \$2; romaine, 105 bushels, 30@40c.

KANSAS ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

TOPEKA, Kan.—Headquarters of the expert accountant branch of the Federal Trade Commission is to be established in Kansas City, and will be in charge of Thomas M. Robertson, chief accountant of the National Federal Trade Organization, says the Capital.

DELAY ON WAR PLANS CENSURED

Chairman of North Carolina Council of Defense Decries Efforts of Those Who Block Legislative Action in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Pacifists and procrastinators have no recognition in North Carolina. There is unity of censure, severe or in modified manner, for that coterie of men in Congress who are standing in the way of quick action on war measures. The consensus of opinion in the Carolinas is that precious time is being lost by the actions of such obstructionists. It is recognized that anything which hinders or retards the Government in its preparedness and aggressive war plans is working a positive injury to the United States and will tend to prolong the war, thereby making the conflict more costly in lives and property.

Governor Bickett of North Carolina recently made the statement that for one to shirk his duty in this supreme hour is as cowardly as to run from war.

Dr. D. H. Hill, former president of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, now chairman of the North Carolina Council of Defense, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor relative to the action of the obstructionists in Congress, said:

"The people of North Carolina see with exceeding regret, not unmixed with resentment, any obstacles thrown in the way of a rapid organization of all our national resources for successful warfare. The thinking men in the State, in common with thoughtful men all over the Union, are of the opinion that since this is now our war we should spare no effort to win it with celerity. Business demands a short war. Humanity implores the briefest period of bloodshedding.

"We are in the war to stay until it is won and will consider nothing but ultimate victory. The only way to a victorious peace is to strike with unanimity, with fully organized forces and with unrelenting swiftness. We must show the world that though America, conscious of her great strength, is slow to war, yet when the Nation does find duty driving her sons to battle our Government will strike with speedy and invincible power."

The press of the South is giving strong support to the Administration and is censuring "food sharks" and those senators and representatives in Congress who are blocking war measures. The Charlotte Observer, one of the foremost papers of the State, asks whether the treachery displayed by troops in throwing down their arms and running is less reprehensible than the attitude of certain senators who are blocking urgent food legislation in order to advance their political interests? "In the face of the ever-growing menace of German militarism," it says, "and despite the fact that every delay increases the danger to this country, the Senate has been wasting valuable time, and still proposes to waste it on questions wholly irrelevant to the food bill and to the emergency demanding its passage. Can we boast of patriotism or of our highest legislative chamber when politics, of the sneaking and corrupt variety, will not allow the passage of a measure whereon the safety of the nation may be said to depend?"

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations: Demand sterling 4.79 9-16; cables 4.76 7-16. Sixty-day bills nominally 4.72 1/2, 90 days 4.70 1/4. Francs cables 75 1/2, checks 76 1/2. Lire cables 7.30, checks 7.31. Guilder cables 42 1/4. Ruble cables 21.60, checks 21.45. It was announced that no gold imports from Canada were expected today.

Peanut Butter that is Blended

IT IS by blending rich Spanish peanuts with the highly flavored Virginia nuts that we get the irresistible flavor of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter. But blending isn't the only reason for Beech-Nut's goodness.

There is the Beech-Nut roasting process—under steady north light, to guarantee the precise color by which perfect roasting is determined. There is the Beech-Nut cleaning process—the bitter little hearts and grit all removed. There's no grit in Beech-Nut seasoning process—salt sifted in evenly while the nuts are being crushed.

And there is the Beech-Nut packing process. Careful exclusion of air-bubbles; and vacuum-sealing for double protection. That is why Beech-Nut Peanut Butter never is rancid. All these Beech-Nut processes make a vast difference in flavor, as you'll find the minute you put a jar of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter on your table. Your family will want the Beech-Nut kind at every meal. Order some today.

ASK YOUR GROCER ABOUT THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

Beech-Nut
Peanut Butter
BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK



STATE BOARD PLAN DEBATED

Constitutional Convention in Session Today Takes Up Proposition of Delegating Law-Making Power to Commissions

A proposal to allow the Legislature to delegate its law-making power to State boards and commissions was the subject of debate in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today. Without much ado, the convention rejected the proposals to have judges elected and to limit the tenure of offices of judges.

The proposition to delegate law-making power to boards and commissions aroused much interest. It had been reported adversely from committee as unnecessary and likely to prove dangerous to the public, who now have plenty of opportunity to speak for and against proposed legislation before the constitutional law-making power of the State, the Legislature. The debate brought out the tendency of boards and commissions to absorb additional powers and to exercise autocratic control.

Most of the argument in behalf of the proposition was on the ground that many trivial matters have to be passed upon by the Legislature which might as well be considered by the boards having jurisdiction in these fields. Some speakers wished to have this remedied but did not desire to go the full length of the proposition.

The proposed amendment reads as follows:

"The General Court shall have full power to authorize any department, commission, bureau, board or other administrative agency to issue ordinance which shall have the force of law until rescinded by the agency which issued them, or annulled by the General Court."

The convention, sitting as a committee of the whole, acted adversely on the proposal without debate, but Mr. Luce asked for reconsideration, which was granted. He then moved to recommit the proposition to the committee on State administration and executive affairs, jointly, stating that it was an important matter which should be given additional study. Some such provision should be made in the Constitution because the Legislature now devotes much time to passing special laws which might be left to State boards and departments.

Mr. Luce quoted at length from the Special Acts of the 1917 Legislature in an effort to substantiate his contention that many petty laws now engage the attention of the Legislature which might as well be left to boards and commissions to decide.

Mr. Luce admitted that there was danger of the evils of bureaucracy. But the success of German organization shows that we must have an efficient Government. The German Government does not concern itself with local legislation.

Mr. Dutch of Winchester said that the resolution pending was very nebulous. It was impossible to tell what it meant. It is proposed to get rid of the special acts of the Legislature. Is it proposed to allow a rule of a board to reverse a general law? There is already authority enough to regulate the making of administrative rules and regulations. Take the civil service rules, for instance. The court holds that the commission has authority to make all sorts of rules, provided they are consistent with existing law.

The same is true of the State Department of Health. So in regard to pilot rules, the rules of the Public Service Commission over railroads and other departments. Rules to carry out existing law can be laid down by any department, but not to change the law. It is true that too much time is spent on special laws, but there is a remedy in the proposed creation of a local government board to take charge of such matters and relieve the Legislature. So far as the resolution relates to administrative affairs, it is unnecessary. So far as it goes beyond that, it is dangerous.

Mr. Bennett of Saugus thought the pending resolution was in line with what the Legislature has been doing for years and wanted more explanation. He saw no danger in what Mr. Luce proposed.

Mr. Dutch replied that there was danger as soon as the Legislature passed beyond present limits. Time is always taken now to educate the people, as is seen in the workmen's compensation case. What is sought by the proposal is power in a State board to reverse present general law. Courts are loath to declare a law unconstitutional. But this proposition puts rules on a par with the law and they would have the same presumption of constitutionality, which they do not have now.

Mr. Quincy of Boston said that most public problems of the State relate to city problems. Yet there are only 10 days in the year when city matters can be presented to the Legislature without suspension of the rule. Hence he was interested in the pending resolution. More power might be given to the city governments, or special local boards might be created to handle desired administrative changes. Something ought to be done to secure more freedom and less delay than in the present method of action through the Legislature. He did not take sides on Mr. Luce's motion to recommit, but he thought the resolution ought to have friendly consideration. Special legislation ought to be reduced and cities be given better opportunities to amend their charters. (Applause.)

Mr. Anderson of Brookline feared that there would be an increase of special legislation unless there were reform. He hoped for further consideration for some plan for legislative relief. He still held a good opinion

of the Legislature, in spite of criticisms. This is not a matter of small importance.

Mr. Walsh of Fitchburg chairman of the Committee on State Administration said that the committee was unanimous against the proposition. He did not oppose recommitment to the committee. But there were serious consequences. Under the proposition there would be a limitless number of legislatures. The different State boards and commissions would be passing laws, not rules and regulations, but laws, which was a very dangerous proposition. It was dangerous to have so many different law-making bodies. What is wanted is one law-making body whose acts the people can learn, know and understand.

Mr. Waterman of Williamstown, in charge of the adverse report, said that it is proposed to have 100 legislatures, each passing laws under the form of rules and orders. These rules have to be filed with the Secretary of State. It would be difficult for the people to learn what all the laws are. All the commissions are creating business in order that they may enhance the value of their office.

President Bates called the convention to order at 10:30 a. m. Prayer was said by the Rev. Francis E. Webster of Waltham, a member of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Luce an order was adopted extending to next Tuesday the time for reporting by the committees on amendment and codification, judiciary, public affairs, social welfare, State administration and State administration and executive sitting jointly.

The convention then went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Curtis of Boston in the chair.

TOPEKA BUYERS CARRY PURCHASES TO CUT COSTS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Packages of goods purchased at Topeka's biggest stores are being tagged with red and white tickets to indicate that they are being carried home by the persons buying them, says the Capital. Twenty-four of the leading stores in Topeka have signed an agreement to make but one free delivery a day. Other deliveries will be charged up to the customer at a rate of 10 cents a trip.

For several months the National Council of Defense has been advocating the curtailment of free deliveries, and of all deliveries of any kind, except where absolutely necessary, in order that all men and horses possible might be released for military service. Topeka is one of the first cities in the country to heed the call of the council. Through the efforts of the Topeka Retailers Association the movement has grown until the merchants have finally adopted the plan which calls for but one delivery in any one section of the city daily.

So closely is the Council of Defense checking up on the economic aspects of merchandising that it has asked for a census of the male employees in the stores of the country. In a recent questionnaire the merchants were asked how many men were employed before the war was declared, how many have enlisted, how many in National Guard organizations and how many persons or of what sex were employed to take their places. It is even suggested that where possible the places of the men who have enlisted be taken by girls or women.

Another argument for less deliveries by the Council of Defense is for the conservation of the oil and gas supply, as well as the food which is used for keeping extra horses alive. Every possible economy has been urged upon the merchants.

While the present price of merchandise will not be materially lowered by the curtailment of deliveries, it will go a long way toward keeping the price from further advance, according to one merchant. At the present schedule of prices, with its ever upward trend, goods that are now upon the counters could not be replaced at anywhere near the price they cost when purchased. Other goods bought later will have a lower price than would be necessary if the extensive delivery systems which have been a part of the store service, were still in existence.

WEST TO BENEFIT BY NEW RAIL RATES

DENVER, Col.—Under a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington the whole intermountain territory will enjoy freight rates based upon proportionals of the through transcontinental rates to the Pacific Coast, says the News.

The tentative finding of the commission in the intermountain rate cases, made public last March, were adopted practically without change. It provides for a general readjustment of rates, including the abolishment of low preferential rates from eastern industrial centers to Pacific seaports.

Rates on barley, beans, canned goods, asphalt, dried fruits and wire from Pacific Coast ports by way of rail and water routes through Galveston to the Atlantic seaboard were ordered readjusted to accord with the long and short haul clause.

PORTLAND PUBLIC MARKET

PORTLAND, Me.—Tomorrow afternoon a meeting of wholesalers, retailers and consumers is scheduled in the Chamber of Commerce to discuss plans for establishing a municipal market where farmers can sell direct to the consumer.

HIGHAM STATION READY

Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, will visit Higham with his aides tomorrow and put in commission the new "receiving ship" at the United States Naval Magazine, there.

MANY DRAFT DISTRICTS ISSUE A SECOND CALL

First Estimate of Yield of Drawing for National Army Found to Yield Too Few

Examinations are continuing throughout the State today for men for the new national Army and some boards are starting on a second group of men. The claims for exemptions are still running very high as are false claims of physical disability. The opinion of many boards as to dependents is that of the soldier's pay of \$30 per month \$25 of this could be sent home to any one person who may be dependent.

Eight "slackers" in Hartford, Conn., have been given jail terms running from one day to six months. Boston's West End division found only one man out of 47 called willing to serve. This was due to the great number of resident aliens.

Practically all the state boards are planning to call a second lot of men as even with few exemptions granted the number of men who are rejected on examination will necessitate this action. Residents of the Back Bay, district 7, have received notices of a second call to the number of 200, and these men will present themselves for examination shortly.

Twenty-eight alleged slackers were brought to the district marshal's office yesterday, but it is expected that most of them will show good enough reasons to be allowed to go free. Some of the men stated that they did not know their exact ages and were unable to find out how old they really are.

Division 38 to Begin

The exemption board of Division 38, that includes Hingham, Hull, Rockland, Abington and Whitman, will begin its examinations at Eagle's Hall, Rockland, tomorrow and continue examining sessions Thursday and Friday. Division 36 exemption board, that has jurisdiction over Weymouth, Randolph and Avon, with headquarters at the town hall, Braintree, will begin their examinations tomorrow and continue them through to Friday evening.

One in Five in Fitchburg

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Out of 155 examined it was announced that 33 had been passed by the board. But three of the first 35 men examined yesterday passed the physical test. The board discharged 13 of the 100 men because they were aliens. It was announced that the quota for this city had been increased to 156, a gain of 15 over the first quota given out at Washington. It is expected that the first 1000 names on eligible list will have to be called before the 156 men are passed.

Second Everett Call

EVERETT, Mass.—On account of the large number of exemption claims, aliens and rejections in the first 150 men on the draft list for Everett, the draft exemption board has posted a supplementary list and notified 300 additional men numbered eligible on the list above the 230 men called for the first examination. The men numbered from 231 to 531 on the local list are called to be examined, beginning Saturday morning, although men in that list may be examined beginning on Wednesday, from 10 a. m. to 12, in case they desire. From the whole 530 men to be examined the exemption board hopes to obtain the quota of 127 men required from Everett for the national Army.

Newburyport Figures

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—The board estimates that 1000 men will be called before district 20 gets its quota of 223 for the Army. This district comprises Newburyport, Newbury, Salisbury, Merrimack, West Newbury. Of the 152 called today, 144 were examined; 85 were passed, 46 rejected, eight were absent and 13 were held over until tomorrow. Nearly half, it is estimated, will seek exemption.

Ruling on Exemption

Persons claiming exemption from selective draft duty will not be permitted to argue their reasons for exemption, according to a member of the exemption board for District 7 in Boston. He said that the board will consider only the reasons set forth on the exemption paper, but if the board cannot determine whether a man should be exempted by the evidence in the paper, it will summons him for further information. The only notice sent to those claiming exemption will be whether they have been exempted or are members of the national Army.

To Aid War Objectors

The Rev. George Grover Mills, national secretary of the Free Religious Association, which has headquarters at 120 Boylston Street, last night announced that the association will aid such of its members as are conscientious objectors to war. The association, which recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, is not such a religious organization as is defined in the draft law but is an organization whose members are free to hold such views as they will. It has always favored freedom of conscience, and therefore feels that it should assist those of its membership who are sincerely opposed to participation in war.

PILGRIM PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION

Open house prevailed this noon when nearly 150 members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association opened the new headquarters of the association in the sixth floor of the building at

257 Washington Street, with the singing of the national anthems of some of the Allies. In the new quarters is a display of Liberty Loan posters and placards. After buffet luncheon had been served, Frank A. Black, president of the association, introduced J. H. Sanger of the United States Department of Commerce, who told of his plans of making a tour of this country and South America in the interest of advertising and promoting trade between the two.

PRICE OF COAL FOUND TOO HIGH

(Continued from page one)

fact that many Illinois operators are in fact charging certain customers prices which are considerably less than those tentative prices. The position of the operators is untenable. "The contention that to lower the price in Illinois would invite discrimination or competition with the coal operators of adjacent states is not pertinent because the council committee informed the coal operators that it was the plan of the committee to arrive at a basis with the Illinois operators and with the operators in adjacent states."

"Federal action has been and may be so long delayed as to be totally ineffective. If no other way remains, the control of prices in Illinois alone will be urged, and enforced if possible."

"The contention of the miners that because of substantial advance which they announce they will ask in March, 1918, therefore, no change should be made in the current price does not meet the present situation. The prevailing wage scale in force with the coal miners does not expire until March 31, 1918."

"The council committee wishes to arrange a price which will meet present emergencies and necessities. It was shown and conceded by the operators at the hearing that every coal contract, with few, if any exceptions, made during the last 12 months contained an express provision that such contracts were based upon the present miners' wage scales and railroad rates and delivery wage scales and that if these rates were increased the coal prices fixed in the contracts would be changed accordingly."

"The council committee is of the opinion and announces as its conclusions the following:

"1. The price of coal is excessively high. It includes a profit per ton much in excess of a fair and reasonable profit. The largest coal operator in Illinois whose mines produce nearly 20 per cent of the entire output of the State frankly and publicly stated at the first meeting of the council committee held with the operators on the 21st of July, that the price now being charged by the operators is indefensible. The evidence produced by the operators showed that in July, 1916, coal in great quantities was being offered by the operators in this State at \$1.25 and \$1.35 per ton at the mines for the highest grade, and that for the same grade of coal the operators are now charging from \$3 to \$3.50 a ton, and prior to July 1, 1917, charged still higher prices."

"2. The only increase in the coal miners' wage scale since July 1, 1916, to date has not exceeded 20 cents a ton. This increase cannot account for a jump of \$2.15 per ton in the price of coal at the mine between July, 1916, and July, 1917."

"3. The council committee is aware of the drastic powers possessed by it under the law—powers conferred to meet war exigencies. The committee realizes the dire results that may come to the people and industries of this State if an equitable coal price basis is not speedily arrived at, a basis which must be equally fair and just to both the operators and the consumer."

Coal Sent to Canada

Operators Said to Ship Product Off to Inflate Prices

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government Export Council is understood to be considering limiting coal shipments to Canada. Coal producers, anticipating control of their product, are causing a false shortage in the United States by heavy export to Canada, Government officials are informed. If this is allowed to continue, prices on coal, it is said, will go up as much as to hurt all concerned.

A curious anthracite scarcity is said to impend now. Complaints to New England congressmen and Government agencies declare that consumers cannot get anthracite to run their business, while thousands of cars of coal are on railroad tracks, billed through to Canada.

It is alleged that coal men are sending coal there so that when the Government seeks to fix prices producers can claim shortage and obtain higher rates. It is charged also that prices to Canadians are being boosted. The Government is inquiring into reports that many of the shipments sent to Canada are being used to coal neutral steamers at Halifax.

HELD ON BRIBERY CHARGE

Brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes today, on a charge of attempting to bribe a naval officer, John W. Reed was held in \$500 bail for a hearing Aug. 14, and released on his own recognizance. According to the charge, Reed offered to pay Lieutenant Russell of the United States Naval Reserve \$25 if Russell would obtain for him a position as naval radio operator.

NEW SAUGUS SCHOOL HEAD

SAUGUS, Mass.—Clarence N. Flood, superintendent of schools at Bath, Me., has been elected superintendent of the Saugus public schools. Mr. Flood was principal of the Winslow High School at Union, Me., for four years, later was superintendent of the Winslow-Benton district and in 1913 was elected superintendent of Bath schools. He will assume his new duties Sept. 1.

STATE GUARD DRILL FOR DRAFT SOLDIERS

Massachusetts men who are drafted for the new National Army will have opportunity to enjoy immediate military instruction at the hands of capable and experienced officers, according to a general order issued by Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the State Guard, and read by him to the staff officers of the new militia organization of the Commonwealth at a meeting in the State House today.

This general order was based on a letter to General Ames from Governor McCall in which the latter instructed that officers of the State Guard and the arms of the State Guard be offered to the men drafted to the new army for the purpose of military instruction. It will mean that those of the drafted force which take advantage of the State Guard's invitation, will answer the call to colors well equipped with fundamental military instruction.

Governor McCall's letter to General Ames on the subject was as follows: "Dear General Ames:—Many citizens of the Commonwealth now drafted will have to assemble in September for Federal service."

"It would seem to me desirable to provide, if possible, preliminary military instruction to those desiring it."

"Will you, therefore, call upon the officers of the State Guard, who may volunteer their services, to give military instruction to drafted and accepted men who present themselves at, to be designated, times and places for drill?"

"Such drills should be under officers who, fitted by experience and knowledge, can give correct instruction in the drill regulations and instructions as are in practice in the Regular Army today."

"Very truly yours,
"SAMUEL W. MCCALL."

BOSTON LIQUOR INQUIRY OPENS

(Continued from page one)

different members of the committee selected different questions to ask Commissioner Dean, and several times Mr. Dean was asked two or three questions at once. Members of the committee were frank in stating that they were enjoying themselves and that last night they conducted investigations among many of the hotels and restaurants having licenses to sell liquor.

"The amount of revenue received by the city from the sale of liquor licenses as compared with the amount paid for the use of the subways showed that the former was considerably larger than the latter."

Commissioner Dean said that he did not believe that saloon bars should be abolished, but he did believe that if people would use the saloon sensibly there would be very little trouble.

One question was as follows: "Assuming that all revenues obtained from the sale of intoxicating liquors should fall or cease by reason of prohibitory legislation, what effect would such decrease in revenues have upon the efficiency of the city?" Mr. Dean replied that he did not think that any money consideration should be taken into account in upholding the morals of the city. If the "traffic" was to be continued it should be under complete control, in his opinion.

Mr. Dean refused to express any opinion on the question of whether liquor should be denied certain citizens of alien countries who had been in the habit of drinking certain intoxicating beverages in other parts of the world.

One member of the committee in reverting back to prohibition declared that such a contingency was sure to come within a short time.

Mr. Dean explained the method of granting licenses in Boston and of the power of the licensing board in exercising control over the business. He denied that there were any politics in the liquor business in Boston and pointed out that campaign literature was prohibited in saloons.

"I don't think that the liquor interests of Boston have much influence politically," said Mr. Dean.

He stated that the Mayor has no voice in the granting or revocation of licenses in Boston and showed the committee that the members of the licensing board were appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, and that they could not be removed without cause.

Mr. Dean expressed the opinion that the majority in favor of license in Boston each year was due to the confidence of the people in the management of the business. He stated that the majority averaged 14,000 at each city election and ran up to 23,000 in 1916.

At this point Mr. Magwood, from one of the rear seats told the committee that the majorities in favor of license did not represent a majority of the registered voters in Boston, and that in his opinion a large part of the voters were dissatisfied with the conduct of the business, although they believed that they were helpless in the matter.

Regarding punishment for violations of the regulations of the Licensing Board, Mr. Dean stated that nearly all were confined to suspensions, and so far as he knew only one license had ever been revoked. He said that treating by bar tenders had been discouraged.

He admitted that brewers held mortgages on saloon property and that these claims were recognized by the board, but he said that the mortgaging of liquor licenses was not permitted.

It was learned at the adjournment of the hearing that of the 15 members of the committee, 13 were in favor of license and that 2 were opposed to the liquor traffic.

The Chicago City Council Committee on Licenses, now making an investigation in Boston of the saloon conditions and the licensing question, go from here to New York City. This

LEWIS CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Asks Senator for Speed in Food Legislation — Quality of Peace Which Country Will Consider Is Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic "whip" of the Senate, who recently expressed the view that Chancellor Michaelis' speech was supposed to be a bid for peace, conferred with President Wilson at the White House on Monday afternoon. "The President," said Senator Lewis, "urged all possible speed in Congress on the food and revenue bills, so that the Legislature could have a slight respite before the December session begins."

There was considerable comment on the likelihood of the Senator and President discussing the former's peace views, but the Senator would only say: "On that subject I do not quote the President, but do say for myself that when the true signs of peace, based on the principles for which America went into this war, shall appear, the President will be the first to treat with them; but when they shall come disguised as peace, only to serve the further cruelties of war and the betrayal of America, Woodrow Wilson will be the last to be caught."

"The country will hear from the President on peace or war just as soon as truth or any new actual conditions call for him to take Congress and the people into his confidence. He will allow the American people to lose no rights nor suffer any wrongs his diligence could prevent."

GUARD TO RETAIN PRESENT UNIFORM

The Massachusetts State Guard will retain its present uniform, with the addition of a distinctive brassard, according to information issued from the office of the brigadier-general commanding last night. Secretary Baker's recent instructions, to the effect that Home Guard organizations must regulate their uniforms to avoid any similarity to the regular Army uniforms, suggested a uniform of blue-gray or forestry green in place of olive drab, but it appears that the State Guard may comply with the intent of the advice without the purchase of new uniforms.

The present uniforms vary from the Army regulations in the matter of a blue cord on the hat and the non-commissioned officers' chevrons, which are made from blue cloth. The new brassard will be of blue cloth with a white, triangular shield surmounted with an upraised sword and the letters G and S at either side of the shield.

CENTRAL AMERICANS HELD IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Charges of violation of United States neutrality have been filed by Federal authorities against three Central Americans, alleged to be fomenting in this country a revolution against states in Central America.

The men under arrest are M. D. Rosales, Roman Diaz and P. Torres Catarzo. The specific charge is that they are in this country representing a foreign faction without prior notice to the Washington Government.

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Help Uncle Sam Save Wheat;
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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Crown Prince launched a strong attack against the French lines on a front of approximately three miles on the left bank of the Meuse River.

The War Office this afternoon reported heavy German losses in the attack. The assault was launched early this morning, between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. French guns poured a heavy fire upon the attacking forces and they were driven back to their trenches.

In the region of Craonne there were no infantry actions. In the Champagne the French made successful raids, bringing back many prisoners. Renewed activity was also reported among the French forces in Belgium. Violent artillery engagements were in progress there, especially about Bixchoote and Hurlbeke.

Russians Driven Back

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Russian troops were driven back across the Tyrridubus River in the region of Focshani, the War Office announced today. West of Zbrucz enemy troops are hastily harvesting in the valleys of the Sereth and Suczany.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official statement issued on Monday reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the firing activity by day was small, for the most part. During the evening the artillery used in some sectors attained great intensity. Strong partial attacks by the British, which were launched last night and this morning against our positions between the Ypres-Menin Road and the Lys, were everywhere repulsed.

In the crater field, with which we are well acquainted, our storming troops carried out successful enterprises. Numerous prisoners were brought in. Several machine guns were salvaged from some of the 25 tanks lying destroyed before our front.

With the other armies the fighting activity was limited throughout the day to scattered fire. In the evening the activity increased between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe, as well as on the Chemin des Dames. Forward engagements resulted in our favor.

In an aerial fight, First Lieutenant Dornemann shot down his twenty-fifth opponent.

Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: Along the Zbrucz there have been local engagements.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Russians have prepared for battle.

Front of Archduke Joseph: Southwest of Czernowitz the enemy forces are offering resistance on the Russian frontier. Our attack is proceeding. We are now before the Sereth and after vigorous fighting have captured Radautz. On both sides of the Moldavia and on the eastern bank of the Bystritsa several high positions were wrested from the Russian forces.

Repeated Rumanian attacks on Gaslanul and on the Little Lepsa, north of the Putna Valley, failed with sanguinary losses.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Between the mountains and the Danube the activity was revived at isolated places.

Macedonian front: The position is unchanged.

The supplementary official statement issued on Monday evening by German General Headquarters reads: There were no fighting operations on a large scale in the west.

Our troops made progress in Bukovina.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

Early on Sunday night the enemy forces attacked in the neighborhood of Hullebeke. They were driven off before reaching our lines. An attack made under cover of a heavy barrage against our positions at Westhoek was equally unsuccessful.

A German raiding party was repulsed during the night east of Ephehy. The communication issued last night says:

An enemy attempt to raid our trenches early this morning north of Arleux was caught by our rifle and machine gun fire before reaching our line and driven off with severe casualties.

We advanced our lines slightly today southwest and west of Lens.

On Sunday, after several days of inactivity, due to unfavorable weather, our airplanes again were able to carry out successful bombing raids and other work.

In air fighting five German airplanes were downed, of which one was forced to land behind our lines. Three others were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

In Belgium there was no change in the situation.

Attacks made by the enemy troops east of the farm of Nolsy, in the region south of Boville, in the Avocourt Wood and in Alsace were repulsed by our fire. The artillery fire in these sectors was fairly lively at various times.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The War Office communication issued on Monday evening says:

Both armies have been rather active in Champagne in the region of the Monts and on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the sectors of Avocourt and Louvemont.

Belgian communication: During

the night the enemy artillery was active against our communications. Gas shells were fired in the region of Ramacapelle. Some patrol fighting took place south of Dixmude. A few projectiles fell during the day on various parts of the front.

Army of the East, Aug. 5.—There were some patrol fights in the Valley of the Struma. The enemy forces attempted two surprise attacks, one in the Cerna Bend and the other between Lakes Presba and Ochrida. Both were repulsed. West of Halick a column which started from Koritza compelled the enemy troops to evacuate the heights south of Kacata.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

West of Brody insignificant enemy attacks were beaten off. Northeast of Czernowitz in the region of the villages of Toporovce and Rancara, our advanced detachments, developing an offensive, occupied a series of heights and drove the enemy forces back to the above-mentioned villages. As an outcome of a daring attack by a detachment we captured a four-gun battery and some machine guns.

Afterward the enemy troops, advancing in superior force, compelled our troops to retire to our main position. It being impossible to remove the guns we had captured, they were rendered useless, the breeches having been removed.

South of Czernowitz the enemy forces continue to advance, chiefly in the region of Dolina, the River Sereth and the Suchawa, and are pressing back our troops. The villages of Olyboka, Komenka, Woscinec, Chdikrova and the town of Radautz were occupied by the enemy troops.

An attempt to hold back the advancing enemy forces in the region northwest of Radautz was unsuccessful.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Kimpolung the enemy forces continue their offensive. Owing to the instability of certain of our units, we have been forced to retire somewhat toward the east. The enemy troops have crossed the Bystritsa River.

On the night of the fifth our airplanes dropped a number of bombs on the railway station at Baranovitchi (southwest of Minsk). Direct hits were observed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

Eastern theater: The success of the Rumanian-Russian offensive against the front of Archduke Joseph, which has been welcomed so gladly by the Entente press, apparently remains considerably below expectations. Enemy attacks on the Casina Valley yesterday again were completely without result except for heavy losses experienced by the enemy forces.

In the Three-Land angle and in the direction of Parahumora we have made further progress. Honved and Hungarian territorial troops drove the enemy troops out of positions northwest of Redautz, and, after bravely repulsing strong Russian counterattacks, entered the town.

On both sides of the Sereth we are approaching the frontier.

Southeast and northeast of Czernowitz the enemy forces are fiercely resisting the advance of the Allies (Teutonic).

Italian theater: On Sunday the enemy artillery extended its fire with varying violence on the whole Isonzo front from Tolmino to the sea.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Admiralty changes which, it has been assumed that Sir Eric Geddes went to the Admiralty to bring about, were announced yesterday.

Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, Second Sea Lord, is being employed on special duty and his place will now be taken by Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss. On the appointment of the latter, the Admiralty communiqué, to rearrange the duties of the Second Sea Lord, who will be relieved of detailed administrative work connected with the personnel of the fleet.

Alan Garrett Anderson, the former vice-chairman of the wheat commission, is appointed controller in the vacancy created by the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes himself as First Lord of the Admiralty.

R. F. Dunnell, secretary and solicitor of the North Eastern Railway, has, with the approval of the directors of the railway, accepted the appointment of temporary and additional assistant secretary of the Admiralty.

Sir W. Graham Green, having been invited by the Minister of Munitions to undertake the duties of secretary of the Ministry, has, with the Prime Minister's approval, accepted this invitation and vacated the office of permanent secretary of the Admiralty. Sir Oswin Murray will temporarily act as secretary.

VON HINDENBURG MESSAGE

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in a telegram to the imperial German Chancellor on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the commencement of the war, said:

"Firmly consolidated in the interior and unshaken on all the fronts, Germany braves the exasperating thrusts of her ancient and her new enemies. The German army is fighting far in the enemies' country and is marching with unbroken strength to new successes. It enters the fourth year of the war supported by confidence as firm as a rock that our home spirit and united perseverance will remain alive, which is a guarantee of victory and of an honorable peace to our nation."

SERIOUS STRIKES AFFECTING SPAIN EVEN IN CAPITAL

Reports Indicate Government Were Over-Optimistic in Announcing Quiet Restored

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Near the end of last week there were grounds for believing that, thanks to firm but tactful efforts on the part of the Government, an end would be put shortly to the series of strikes with which the country is afflicted, including a particularly big strike of metal workers at Bilbao and strikes at Barcelona of textile workers and men employed in the water supply service and others.

It is true that the threat on the part of the railway workers that they would all strike this week was not considered to be more than usually dangerous, these men having been threatening continually ever since their last strike, which was largely a failure.

However, the situation has now assumed a serious complexion, and there are renewed manifestations of discontent in different parts of Spain, indicating how unwisely optimistic have been many recent pronouncements on the part of the Government that tranquillity is restored and Spain is on the way to mutual satisfaction. The Bilbao strike is very disagreeable business and threatens to become worse, inasmuch as the men have refused a settlement which their own committee had arranged with the masters, showing that the more violent elements are now getting the upper hand.

Nearly 30,000 men are involved and they are appealing to miners numbering 15,000 to join, but it is doubtful if they will agree, the men being short of money and the mine owners not very anxious to add to their output while the metal workers are striking. The men are demanding a reduction in the working day from 10½ hours to nine, and an increase of one peseta per day wages.

Soldiers are employed at the furnaces and the strikers have been firing at boats going down the river from the works, in the belief that they contained blacklegs.

The engine drivers and skilled mechanics demand an increase of 25 per cent in wages.

Some dangerous signs also have made their appearance in the capital. A number of gendarmes, according to the official Government statement, refused to return to duty, being persuaded by agitators to absent themselves, and in one quarter the police abandoned duty. Military forces were at once posted at the disaffected places and the police, who said that agitators outside their own body had induced them to take up that attitude, representing that a similar movement was on foot throughout Spain, were induced to return to duty.

INTERNAL LOAN TO HELP NATION ARGENTINE PLAN

(Continued from page one)

public in the form of bonds, which would be entitled to figure in the semiannual lottery for premiums. The loan was to draw interest at 4 per cent plus 1 per cent amortization, and the huge sum of 10,000,000 pesos would be set aside annually for the prizes, spread over 20,057 lucky numbers.

President Irigoyen has hit upon the novel idea of depending on the gambling proclivities of Argentines to float the loan, it being doubtful if they would subscribe to a Government loan paying no more than 4 per cent interest. With a chance to win a large cash prize by being a bondholder, it is very probable that the loan will be a success.

The plan is regarded a clever one and a patently honest attempt to get over the serious chasm that yawns before the daily financial administration of the State without recourse to the precarious means of spanning the void by an emission of paper money. The Bank of the Republic, in addition to handling the internal loan, would be charged with controlling the monetary circulation, the organization of credit, etc.

Argentina is immensely rich, but does not possess efficient means of providing capital for production and exportation in proportion to the magnitude of its riches. Its circulating medium lacks the elasticity necessary to meet recurring conditions and to defend producers against the combination of those who grow rich in handling the products of the country. The new bank is designed to correct these conditions.

The proposals in the presidential message are only projects so far, and it remains to be seen if Congress will pass the laws necessary to put them into effect.

THREE JUDGES SIT ON MOONEY CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Judge George H. Cabaniss of the Superior Court decided on Monday that the motion of the attorneys for Mrs. Rena Mooney for the release of their client on reasonable bail will be decided probably on Wednesday by three judges of the Superior Court sitting en banc. Mrs. Mooney was acquitted recently of the charge of murder in connection with the bomb explosion on the occasion of a preparedness parade on July 22, 1916, and was held without bail for trial on another of the eight indictments still held against her.

Mrs. Mooney is the third of the five indicted in connection with the bomb

explosion to be tried. Thomas Mooney, husband of Mrs. Rena Mooney, and Warren K. Billings having been convicted. Attorney General U. S. Webb has asked the Supreme Court to reverse the decision of the Superior Court in the case of Thomas Mooney and grant a new trial on the ground that perjured testimony was admitted.

Court Demands Formal Action

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A new trial will not be granted to Thomas Mooney, bomb plot case defendant, as asked by the Attorney-General. The State Supreme Court, in denying Attorney-General Webb's request, ruled that it could not consider an application for a new trial except on formal motion of "an official of the court." Mooney's attorneys today announced that they would ask the court to set ahead the hearing on their motion for a retrial.

FINES IN AUTO HEADLIGHT CASES

Nine autoists were found guilty of violating the headlight law in Brookline Municipal Court yesterday, and paid fines ranging from \$5 to \$15 each. Eight of them paid their fines yesterday, but the ninth, Sydney R. Calish, appealed his fine of \$10 and was given till today to furnish surety. Today he withdrew his appeal and paid the fine.

Those who paid fines and the amounts were: Wallace J. Salvey, \$5; Ernest Woodman, \$5; Herman J. Aron, \$5; Charles E. Magrane, \$10; Rebecca W. Paterson, \$10; Edward G. Malone, \$10; Harry A. Bonnell, \$10; and Raymond A. Hupmacker, \$15.

The 10 autoists were recently stopped by inspectors for the Massachusetts Highway Commission, which is conducting a campaign to rid the highways of glaring lights, in Beacon Street between Carleton and St. Mary's streets, and were given opportunity to install effective dimmers.

SUBSEA BOAT OF GREAT SIZE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The crews of seven vessels, six of which were sunk by submarines off the Azores, previously reported, were brought here on Monday by a French steamer, which took them on board at a port of call on her voyage from Europe. Captain Evensen of the sunken Hatzat and Captain Lothe of the sunken Ellen, both Norwegian steamers, said that the submarine which sank their vessels was commanded by Lieutenant Erving. They were taken on board the submarine while their lifeboats were being towed. Captain Lothe said the submarine approached a liner in size, carrying a crew of 71 men and mounting two six-inch guns.

PEARL RIVER ROAD FEEDER PLANNED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Plans to build a standard gauge railroad some 30 miles long into the Pearl River Valley section are being made by a corporation known as the Pearl River Valley Railroad Company, which has large timber interests near Nicholson and Picanvey, Miss., says the Item. The new line will be a feeder to the Northeastern Railroad, though having no connection with it otherwise. The road joins the Northeastern at Nicholson, Miss., paralleling its tracks as far as Picanvey. It then turns to the northwest and goes along the highlands of the Pearl River into the timber belt.

AUSTRIAN PRESS AND MR. BALFOUR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—While the German press is commenting indignantly on Mr. Lloyd George's Queens Hall speech on Saturday, the Austrian press is persistently construing Mr. Balfour's statement of July 30 in the House of Commons as confirmation of its recent assertions that an agreement between Austria and England is possible. It then turns to maintain that Mr. Balfour adopted a different tone from other British ministers and is particularly pleased that he refrained from a pronouncement concerning the Dual Monarchy's internal affairs.

TROOPS MAY VOTE AWAY FROM HOME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American citizen soldiers, whether located in cantonments of the National Army, mobilization centers of the National Guard, or even in France, with the expeditious forces, may vote at the fall elections if their respective states establish voting machinery at the camps. Provost Marshal-General Crowder said that the only obstacle would be the absence of State legislation on the subject.

DRAFT EVADERS ARE TAKEN IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Twenty persons were arrested before noon today for evading the draft. Seventy have been arrested in the last 24 hours on that charge.

In district No. 1 the exemption board discovered that 58 out of 345 registered men had given false addresses, while 51 others did not obey the summons for examination.

FRENCH CLASSES POSTPONED

The classes in conversational French open to men within the draft age, which were scheduled to open at the College of Business Administration of Boston University last night, have been postponed until the first week in September.

CONTROL OF MINES BY PRESIDENT IS RESOLUTION'S AIM

Representative Rankin Introduces Joint Measure for Operation of Metalliferous Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, the lady representative from Montana, today introduced a joint resolution in the House, the aim of which is to authorize the President to take over and operate metalliferous mines in certain cases.

Miss Rankin asks that "the act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and the distribution of food and take over for use or operation by the Government," be extended so as to include the taking over of metalliferous mines, the product of which, according to Miss Rankin, is a necessary raw material in the manufacture of supplies needed for the common defense.

In championing her resolution, Miss Rankin delivered a 30-minute address, which won hearty applause not only from a large attendance of members but from galleries crowded mostly with women. When she arose to go to the front of the House preparatory to making her address, Miss Rankin was greeted with applause lasting fully three minutes.

In beginning her speech, she said: "I had hoped to make my first speech on woman suffrage as a war measure, because I believe it is one of the most important questions before the American people in our world struggle for democracy. It is a step that must be taken if we are to solve with justice the questions that come before us daily. I hope that the time is not distant when I shall talk on woman suffrage, but today I must talk on my resolution."

Reverting to the subject of her speech, Miss Rankin sketched the steps that led to the disagreements which have arisen in the West between the mine owners and the mine workers, and the attendant lawlessness, riots, lynchings and other chaotic conditions. She pointed out the importance of copper as a necessary raw material to all peoples, and showed that the recent lawlessness had tended greatly to decrease the output. Using these facts as her text, the Congresswoman from Montana delineated the need of governmental control. Miss Rankin's speech, in part, was as follows:

"I find in studying the powers that have been given to the President to enable him to carry on the war, that he has been given power to commandeer and operate practically every industry that is engaged in supplying materials necessary to the progress of the war. Among other things, he has been given power to take over the coal mines and operate them. But nowhere has he the power to take over metalliferous mines. At this time copper, a metal essential to the everyday life of the people of all civilized nations, is one of the basic necessities of war. It is a necessity we cannot overlook in this present war."

"You have been informed by the daily press that the big copper mines in the West—in Arizona and in Montana—are not operating to their fullest capacity. This is due to the fact that the mine owners and the mine workers are unable to agree. The result has been an alarming decrease in the output of copper. According to an estimate of the Council of National Defense, only 12,000,000 pounds of copper were produced in the United States in the month of July, while the normal output is 30,000,000 pounds a month. The disagreement has also meant a great lawlessness. In Bisbee hundreds of men were deported in complete contempt for law and order. In Butte a man was lynched by masked men."

"As our laws read today there is no means for handling the situation. I am advised that the President has no real power by which to act. Therefore, I am introducing this resolution, which I hope the committee will have ready to report to Congress when the absent members return. It was with regard to these same mines that the newspapers some months ago were filled with the news of large Government purchases of copper for the war. Through the patriotic efforts of some prominent men, the Government was able to secure copper for 16.67 cents a pound, when the market price was 32 cents. At this price the Government purchased 50,000,000 pounds of copper, and later purchased 50,000,000 more. However, the companies refused to accept this same price, and they are now waiting for the Committee on War Purchases to say what they will pay."

"This incident has received no publicity. But it is interesting to the American people to know that if the committee sets the price at the present market price, this one purchase will cost the Government \$6,000,000 more than the advertised price. Added to this, the copper interests have the advantage of not being on the embargo list. Under these circumstances I believe it is imperative that the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, be

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Big Iron steamship DOBOTHY BRADFORD
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STEAMERS FROM ROWS WHARF

given the power to take over the metalliferous mines and operate them for the benefit of the nation."

GERMAN POLICY AT SEA CRITICIZED BY THE SOCIALISTS

French Committee Answers Russia—Calls Kaiser's "Freedom of Seas" Absurd Imposture

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The general interests of all countries necessitate that "the liberty of the seas," in the sense understood by both German majority and minority Socialists, should not be granted.

This is the attitude taken by the committee of the French Socialist Party, which has been considering an interrogatory put forward by the Russian delegates now visiting the allied countries.

In time of war it would be an absurd imposture, the committee declares. Germany must, if she wishes to avoid blockades in the future, accept certain conditions, including democracy, on which the lasting fellowship of nations could be based.

Otherwise Germany, with the freedom of the seas, in her sense of the term, would be free to act as in 1914, while England, an industrial island, depending on the markets of the whole world for her supplies, would be at Germany's mercy.

The committee approves the idea of an international police force and the passage in the interrogatory demanding the right of nations to decide their own destiny. As to Alsace-Lorraine it is emphasized that the Alsace people joined themselves to France.

Stockholm Conference Sept. 9.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The International Socialist conference to be held here is definitely fixed for Sept. 9.

SHOE WORKERS VOTE ON ARBITRATION PLAN

LYNN, Mass.—Next Friday night the shoe workers in this city who have been out of work since last April when 18 factories closed shop, are expected to vote on a proposition to authorize their executive council to make an agreement with the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association "for a period of three years or less." The Allied Shoe Workers voted to submit a referendum to the workers at a meeting last night, and tonight the United Shoe Workers of America are to vote on the question of submitting the referendum.

The question on which the shoe workers are expected to vote is: "Shall the executive council be empowered to make an agreement with the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association for a period of three years or less, with the State Board of Arbitration as the arbitrator of future wages and conditions, providing all existing scales shall remain in force and pending price lists are accepted?"

This proposition originated with the conference committee of the shoe councils and differs considerably in phraseology from the plan suggested by the State Board of Arbitration. It also reduces the length of agreements that can be entered into from three years, as stipulated by the State board, to any shorter period.

The operatives are asked to accept the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration as the adjusting power in all disputes, thereby eliminating the demand which the shoe workers have made for a local board of arbitration, with the State board as the final arbitrator.

AUTOIST HELD FOR TRIAL

WARE, Mass.—Cleoplas Vadnais of Springfield appealed a sentence of six months in the House of Correction and a \$100 fine, in the Police Court here yesterday, after pleading guilty to a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He was held in \$500 bonds for the Superior Court in Northampton.

PORT READING IMPROVEMENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company announces the completion at Port Reading, N. J., of the extensive work started there several months since to provide additional facilities for the more expeditious handling of coal in cars transported over its own and competing lines. These improvements, says the North American, cost \$1,000,000.

MOTORCYCLIST PLEADS GUILTY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Charles Dyer of 124 Brunswick Avenue, arrested at Pine Point Saturday on a charge of operating a motorcycle while under the influence of liquor, pleaded guilty to the charge before Judge Heady in Police Court yesterday and the case was continued until Aug. 9 for investigation and disposition.

PROFESSOR BORN IN GERMANY ATTACKS PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Max F. Meyer of the University of Missouri Does Not Want Americans Ruled From Berlin

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Prof. Max F. Meyer of the University of Missouri has issued a letter protesting against the anticommunist propaganda of the so-called "People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace" of New York, in reply to a circular requesting a contribution from him.

Professor Meyer is a naturalized American, was born in Germany and spent 19 years in German schools as a student and a teacher. His letter says:

"If Germany wins this war, 50 years hence its government will rule the American people. I do not want my American children to be put under the yoke which I escaped by coming to America. My hope is that the German Government will be overthrown and that the German nation, my relatives and friends, will enter an international organization for peace and justice. But the German Government, this fearful danger to our future, can be overthrown only by raising armies, not by sitting around the council table of the 'People's Council of America' and working for the repeal of the conscription laws."

Society Chairman Questioned

CLEVELAND, O.—Promoters of a society called the People's Council of America, whose alleged object is to effect peace between Germany and the United States, were questioned here on Monday by Federal agents. Dr. F. W. Walz, temporary chairman of three meetings held by the society, said: "The purpose is to urge that the United States accept terms of peace with Germany that will preserve our democracy." It was also intimated that the council would back a candidate for mayor in the fall elections here.

BELGIAN ENVOYS IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Belgian envoys had a busy day in this city Monday, from the time their train arrived at 11:07 a. m. until they departed for Washington on the Federal express at 8 p. m. They attended various formal and informal gatherings. At the State House Lieut.-Gov. Emery J. San Souci received them in the absence from the State of Governor Beokman. They attended a public reception and luncheon at the Narragansett House and had an automobile trip down the eastern shore of the bay, a visit to the Quantum Club as guests of Henry A. Carpenter, with dinner at the University Club in the evening as guests of George W. Ronne.

The official reception committee that met the mission at the station consisted of Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, President Henry A. Carpenter of the Chamber of Commerce, Chairman William A. Viall of the committee of arrangements, former Governor Charles Dean Kimball, Adjt.-Gen. Charles W. Abbott Jr., Col. Charles H. Tillinghast, James H. MacCall, Frederick S. Peck, Barton P. Jenks, Edward K. Aldrich Jr., George W. Ronne, Col. H. D. Todd of Ft. Adams, Harold B. Andrews and Clarence A. Cotton.

ADMITS WAR FAVORS ALLIES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—In the course of the recent patriotic celebration in the German Reichstag, Herr Loringhoven, reviewing the three years of the war, is quoted by Vorwarts as saying:

"If, nevertheless, these unexampled German successes, which in earlier times would long ago have brought peace, have not carried us any further, it is because the general world political and economic situation operates only in favor of our enemies, who have been able to enlist help from their ever-growing number of allies. This aid has enabled them to carry on the war until the present day, and so it has come about that our soldiers have been really cheated out of the fruits of their victories."

MOTORCYCLIST PLEADS GUILTY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Charles Dyer of 124 Brunswick Avenue, arrested at Pine Point Saturday on a charge of operating a motorcycle while

NAVAL RESERVE REORGANIZATION

Orders Come From Washington Directing That New Groups Be Adopted—All Enrolled for General Service

Reorganization of the United States Naval Reserve force is ordered in dispatches received at the Charlestown Navy Yard from the United States Bureau of Navigation at Washington today. The new arrangement does away with class 2 of the reserve and forms four groups to be known as group 1, group 3, group 4 and group 5. Similar orders have been sent to all navy yards in the United States. Class 2 was made up of seafaring men who have been transferred to group 4. All members of class 4 are expected to be enrolled for "general service" at present, following recent orders from Washington.

Group 1 is to consist of all combatant ships, manned by former service men and former members of the naval militia. Group 3 is a transferred class 3, and will consist of experienced seamen and marine engineers. Vessels in this group are to be taken from the merchant marine. Group 4 is made up of young men enrolled for coast defense. Their duties will be much the same as of the old class 4 including the patrol work. Aviators are in group 5.

Courses in elementary French are being given to the sailors and marines stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard and one the ships quartered there, under the auspices of United States Navy officers and the Massachusetts Board of Education, department of university extension. Twenty sailors were given their first lessons yesterday and tonight instruction will be afforded 27 marines in their barracks. The sailors are to have their lessons on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and the marines will be taught on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Fundamentals of French grammar and a sufficient vocabulary for use in France are included in these lessons, which are entitled "For the American Soldier, Sailor or Marine, who is going to France."

The enlisted men are given the time off with special arrangements by the officers. Recent French military manuals are studied by the men and the only cost is \$1 for textbooks and paper.

So many women have responded to the call to serve their country in the capacity of yeoman at the Charlestown Navy Yard that officials announce today that no more applicants will be received until the long waiting list has been disposed of.

It was announced today from the labor board at the yard that more than 1000 workmen were taken on last week and 300 more are wanted to take examinations to qualify for future vacancies. Those who have been engaged in Government work or in the service of a firm doing Government contracts during the past three months are required to show their release papers.

Tests for Harvard Men

Friendly Aliens Taken by Navy as Cooks

Sixty more members of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps were given special examinations yesterday for admission to the second series of Government training camps, which are to start on Aug. 27. The men arrived from Barre early in the morning and marched to Rowes Wharf from where they were taken to Ft. Banks for examination returning to Barre late in the afternoon by special train. The examinations were in charge of Major Howell of the regular Army staff.

Citizenship bars of the Navy have been at last let down and friendly aliens with first papers may now enlist as cooks, butchers and bakers.

At the Marine Corps office yesterday for the first time in many weeks a day passed without a single man being accepted, although 24 were examined.

The question as to how men in training camps should notify their local exemption boards of their addresses was answered by a telegram received from Washington at the Northeastern Department last night, to the effect that men not yet commissioned but who are in training must have certificates from the commanding officers stating that they have been examined by military authorities and found fit for military service and must forward such certificates to their local boards.

Since April 1 Massachusetts has enlisted 8624 men in the regular Army.

Ninth Studying French

Maj. William N. Tenney's men of the Ninth Regiment at Framingham have formed a school in French under B. Sherman Kidd of the State Department of University Extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education. It is expected that many men under Maj. Frederick A. King, Maj. Charles F. Mains and Maj. Oscar A. Dudley will join the school, sessions of which will be held two nights a week. The men of the fourth company of recruits have gone to Wakefield for three days of practice on the range.

Aeronautical Quotas Stated

Twenty-five thousand men will be taken for the American Aviation Army. Yesterday these quotas, based on population, were announced for New England: Maine, 170; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 80; Massachusetts, 833; Rhode Island, 135; Connecticut, 275; total, 1593. The Northeastern Department aeronautical officer announces that in addition to the \$2000 base pay to graduates as

balloon pilots under the commission as first lieutenants, the men will receive during their training at the observation balloon schools a compensation at such rate that their total pay will be \$100 per month, and 75 cents a day allowance for rations.

Compliments From Belgians

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., commander of the Northeastern Department, has received a telegram from Lieutenant-General Leclercq of the Belgian mission which reads: "I wish to express the thanks of my colleagues and myself for your courtesy to us, and also our admiration of the splendid showing made by the troops under your command." General Edwards today will make his first inspection of the United States Naval Air Station at Squantum, accompanied by Commodore Walling, U. S. N., retired.

Constabulary to Entertain

The Newton Constabulary will be hosts Wednesday night to the boys of Company C, Fifth Infantry, of Newton, at a banquet, entertainment and dance. The details were decided on yesterday at a meeting of the committee in Young's Hotel. Nearly \$1000 has been subscribed to make the farewell to the Newton soldiers one to be remembered. The dinner will be given at camp and the entertainment and dance will be in the armory. The Newton Constabulary is the Newton home guard organization of nearly 200 men.

Ayer Camp Inspected

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and staff made a brief visit to Ayer cantonment camp Monday to look over the proposed location for different buildings. General Edwards and Mrs. Edwards are specially interested in the proposed \$50,000 buildings for recreation purposes. The members of the Sixth Infantry drill 3½ hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon every day.

Salem Day at Boxford

Tomorrow is "Salem Day" at the artillery camp at Boxford and plans are under way to have drill, athletic meets and other activities for the visitors. Special trains will be run from the city, which is the home of one of the big batteries.

HORSE GUARD FRIENDS

An association which will probably become a corporation is being formed by some of the former members of troop D, for the purpose of supplying to the boys of the troop now in the service the little things that are so acceptable and which otherwise cannot be had. Frederick M. Libby, 60 State Street, Boston, is secretary.

Governor Names Officers

Adjutant-General Stevens yesterday issued a list of officers commissioned by Governor McCall Saturday, the last day the National Guard existed as a State body. They are: Col. George W. Bunnell, First Corps of Cadets, First Regiment of Engineers; Maj. Harry L. Doane, Second Regiment of Infantry; Capt. Robert H. Anderson, Company E, Second Regiment; First Lt. Francis L. Cady, Company E, Second Regiment; First Lt. Herman A. MacDonald, Battery F, First Regiment, Field Artillery; First Lt. Arthur W. Desmond, battalion adjutant, Ninth Regiment; Second Lt. Edward H. Phillips, Company E, Second Regiment; Second Lt. James F. Trainor, Second Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lt. Thomas M. Cahill, Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lt. Robert W. MacMillan, First Corps of Cadets, First Regiment of Engineers; Second Lt. George Tarbell, First Corps of Cadets, First Regiment of Engineers; Second Lt. James M. Kingston, Veterinary Corps, assigned to First Regiment, Field Artillery; Second Lt. Harry F. Bliss, Third Company, Coast Artillery.

PLACES OFFERED TO 500 PORTO RICANS

Manufacturers and mill hands express approval of the recently announced plan of the United States Department of Labor to arrange to bring to this country thousands of men and women from Porto Rico, on account of increasing shortage of labor here.

Henry J. Skeffington, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston, held a conference today with heads of the American Woolen Company, following the offer of that concern to give work to the entire 500 women and girls that were planned to be sent here to secure work. Conferences are also being arranged with other big manufacturing plants; and Mr. Skeffington plans to keep in touch with Washington, notifying officials there of local developments.

The Department of Labor embraced a new departure when they decided upon this plan as an answer to requests from all over the country to modify laws and allow entrance of Chinese and Cape De Verde Negroes owing to shortage of labor, according to Mr. Skeffington.

F. K. Roberts, former Labor Commissioner at Porto Rico, has been given charge of this new work, and it is he who requested Mr. Skeffington to seek work for 500 women. Mr. Skeffington said today that the plan had met with such success among business men, and that the demand for help was so heavy, that he was going to invite Mr. Roberts to come to Boston and attend conferences with the manufacturers.

RAILROAD TO TRAIN WOMEN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A bureau of employment to train women in railroad work will be established by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad at Springfield, Mo., because of the shortage of men. The railroad announced that the women would be used only in filling vacancies and that men employed who entered the military forces of the country would be given equivalent positions on their return.

MAYOR TO RULE ON DAY IN THREE

Council's Favorable Vote on Granting Firemen Every Third Day Off Now Before Mr. Curley for Approval or Veto

Mayor Curley announced this afternoon that he was not ready to say what his action would be in regard to the ordinance giving Boston firemen one day off in three. The Mayor said that he intended to hold a public hearing on the matter in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall on Thursday, Aug. 16 at 8 p. m. He said that at this public hearing an opportunity would be given to everyone to be heard on the merits and demerits of the proposition.

With Mayor Curley rests the decision today whether the firemen of Boston shall have one day off every three. The new plan, if adopted, will either reduce the efficiency of the department by one-third or necessitate the employing of 192 more men. It is said, costing the city in five years \$268,000 more than it is paying today for firemen pay. Under the one day off in three measure passed by Boston City Council yesterday afternoon, the firemen will be off duty for 24 hours out of every 72, and during this period off they will be subject to no call and may go where they please.

By a vote of six to three the council late yesterday afternoon decided to grant the members of the fire department one day off in every three.

Despite the warnings of Councilman Storror that this is not the time to weaken the fire department of Boston nor to add 192 new men to its rolls when the President of the United States is calling for every available man to help and the war with Germany; the warning of Councilman Hagan that the city cannot afford to pay \$268,000 additional for a one day off in three fire department; the warning of Councilman Collins that the council could not pass upon the question legally and that in addition it was an unwise measure; despite these warnings, the measure was passed while seated in the galleries of the council were many members of the fire department.

These councilmen voted to give the firemen of Boston one day off duty for every two they are on duty, thereby cutting down the fire department force by one-third or adding \$155,520 the first year to its payrolls for the 192 new men who Commissioner John Grady figures will be necessary to maintain present efficiency and \$268,000 in five years, when the new men are on full pay.

Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Watson and Wellington.

Councilmen Storror, Hagan and Collins voted against the proposition. They did so, despite the fact that they had been warned that such action would result in arranging powerful political forces against them in the future. Last year with the assistance of George W. Coleman and Thomas J. Kenny this measure, which the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Underwriters Association have denounced as dangerous from the standpoint of both economics and discipline, was defeated by Councilmen Collins, Hagan and Storror.

The amendment to the ordinance which passed the council yesterday will give the firemen of Boston one day off in every three after Feb. 1, 1918.

Councilman Hagan sought to delay a vote until October and he asked the councilmen to wait that long to consider thoroughly a new and exhaustive report from the Chamber of Commerce showing just what disorganization the new measure will work in the fire department. This proposition calling for temporary delay was defeated five to four. Those voting for delay and consideration of the Chamber of Commerce report were Councilmen Collins, Hagan, Storror and Wellington; those against were Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald and Watson.

Then Councilman Storror urged the council to postpone action on the one day off in three proposition on grounds of high patriotism until 60 days after the war with Germany shall have ended. He reminded the councilmen of the need of man-power both behind the lines as well as at the front today and he recalled President Wilson's call for the men of the nation to make themselves available for some duty, some service. Mr. Storror refused to declare how he would vote 60 days after the war ends. He said that no man could foresee just what conditions, economic or financial would confront Boston at that time and he would not prejudice such an important measure by pledging how he would vote.

Urging the adoption of this order, Councilman Storror said among other things: "Every great industry in the United States is undermined today and the demand for man power is becoming constantly more urgent. Certainly this is not the time for the city to call for 192 additional able-bodied men, in order to make things easier for the present fire department. It is our cardinal duty to do all we can to bring the war to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible moment."

The vote on Councilman Storror's order to postpone action until after the war revealed how the councilmen would line up on the final motion, offered by Councilman McDonald to pass the ordinance granting the one day off in three. Councilman Wellington shifted his position this time. Those voting in favor of Councilman Storror's order were Councilmen Collins, Hagan and Storror. Those against were Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne, Ford, McDonald, Watson and Wellington and these six coun-

cilmen promptly passed the ordinance.

The council yesterday adjourned to meet Monday, Sept. 10, but not until it had passed an order presented by the Mayor requesting the corporation counsel to petition the Public Service Commission in the name of the city of Boston for the establishment of a "joint traffic rate on the Boston Elevated and the Bay State Street Railway from Cleary Square, Hyde Park, to any point in Boston, under which the fare charge shall not exceed five cents."

By a vote of six to three the council refused to authorize the Mayor to issue bonds for \$50,000 for laying a steel flooring on the Broadway bridge over the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad in South Boston.

INDUSTRIES BOARD CONSIDERS BUYING OF WAR SUPPLIES

At Conference With President Question of Purchases for Allies and U. S. Taken Up

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holding its first conference with President Wilson, the new War Industries Board took up on Monday the question of purchasing supplies. It was decided that the Allies should be given the same advantages in the purchases of war materials that the United States enjoys. Secretary Daniels attended the conference.

The members of the board are: Frank Scott, Bernard M. Baruch, Hugh Frayne, Robert S. Brookings, R. S. Lovett, Lieut.-Col. Palmer E. Pierce and Rear Admiral Frank P. Fletcher. Allied purchases soon will be made by Mr. Baruch, who is to be designated buying commissioner for the Allies, and who also is to be chairman of a purchasing commission for the American Government to be formed of members of the War Board, with Herbert Hoover as a member, in charge of food purchases.

Officials believe that ultimately a system may be evolved under which one man will do all the American and allied buying, members of the War Board serving as advisers. Legislation would be required, however, before the Government departments could delegate purchases to any person outside of their organizations.

For the present, American purchases will be negotiated by the buying commission, but contracts for the Army and Navy will be signed by their representatives on the War Board.

Shipping Board purchases are expected to be made by the buying commission itself. The board faces a considerable problem in obtaining supplies for the Allies at the same price paid by the American Government. Already the proposal has brought protests from manufacturers and producers who have agreed to sell to this Government at prices lower than the market.

NATIONAL ARMY OPEN TO ALIENS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder has sent the following telegram to state governors: "Reports reaching this office recently indicate that in some quarters the belief prevails that friendly aliens, who have not declared their intention to become citizens, but are ready and willing to serve, are disqualified from entering the military service of the United States and therefore that they must take out first papers before they can be accepted. It is to be regretted that such a misunderstanding should have arisen."

"The qualifications for voluntary enlistment in time of war are no more restricted for service in the new national Army than for the regular Army. Such alien nondeclarants are virtually volunteers. The Selective Service Act provided for their registration, but it did not regard them as being under any liability to serve, and it, therefore, gave them full liberty to claim exemption when called by local boards."

"Now that information reveals their willingness in large numbers to decline the exemption and to accept service in this war against the common enemy of our civilization, it should be fully understood that their service is heartily welcomed and they should be accepted, whenever upon summons they fail to claim their right of exemption."

"They are assisting the cause of their own country by aiding the United States to triumph in his war. The more of them that enter the service the better, for in this way will be removed the cause of dissatisfaction heard in some quarters that, although the quota was based on total population, including aliens, the actual draft reached only citizens and declarants."

"Local boards are directed to facilitate in every way the acceptance of friendly alien nondeclarants for military service, and thus to enable them to do their share to assist the country which has given them a refuge and an honorable living."

REMOVAL IN DRAFT BOARD RECOMMENDED

CHICAGO, Ill.—In order to hasten the work of the draft exemption boards here, Maj. B. M. Chipfield of the staff of Provost Marshal General Crowder telegraphed Adjutant-General Dickson on Monday, asking him to replace Henry Schoening of the fifty-second district, in which many German-Americans reside, charging that Schoening was not attending to his duties.

"There is reason to believe that a few board members are holding back the work," said Major Chipfield. "This will not be tolerated and from now on board members or any official connected with the draft, who may deliberately obstruct the work, will be summarily dealt with."

CONVENTION AT WINNIPEG OPENS

Great Liberal Gathering Displays Unexpectedly Strong Laurier Sentiments—Agreement Promoted

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Liberal convention opened last evening at the Royal Alexandra Hotel with a huge meeting, which was addressed by the four provincial premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, these being respectively Premier Norris, Premier Martin, Premier Sifton and Premier Brewster. The meeting resolved itself into a friendly reunion, only one of the speakers touching, even in the most perfunctory manner, on the important issues facing the convention. The meeting was held principally for the purpose of welcoming the delegates, who, to the number of 800, have been arriving in the city during the past 24 hours.

To the intense surprise of the members of Parliament who arrived from Ottawa last night, it was found there exists among the delegates a strong Laurier sentiment which, unless the unexpected happens, will sweep the convention off its feet when it meets tomorrow morning. Only in Winnipeg itself can it be said that there is a strong sentiment in favor of a coalition government which weakens as it gets farther away from its influence, and is weakest of all in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Alberta delegates today, headed by a band, marched through the city carrying a banner bearing the words "Alberta, the west for Laurier."

There have been frequent caucuses today which the friends of the win-the-war Government are constrained to admit nearly all went Laurier. It is politics which is being played for all it is worth. One of the Saskatchewan delegates put the matter in a nutshell, "If this convention does not come out solid for Laurier," he said, "Borden will get in practically all Saskatchewan and Alberta." Alberta and a good many constituencies in Manitoba are coming to the convention with the full determination to support Laurier.

Tonight the convention appears to be divided up into several factions which can scarcely be called factions, for all the divisions, except the out-and-out conscriptionists, who now appear to be very much in the minority, are in favor of Laurier, the slight differences between them being merely on matters of detail in opinion. The British Columbia delegates profess to want conscription but not to be administered by the present Government, but by a coalition Government of which Sir Robert Borden is the head.

The various groups may be said to be divided as follows: First, out-and-out conscriptionists, who favor the national Government; secondly, conscriptionists who resent the attempted influence of Sir Clifford Sifton and who, rather than align themselves with any party in which he might play a part, would support Laurier; thirdly, anti-conscriptionist Lauriers. Conscriptionist Liberals, in private conversation assert that an agreement has been entered into by the Liberals of the West and Quebec by which, if Quebec will accept the Radical policies of the West, it, in return, will accept the war policy of Quebec, together with its leader. "In other words," say these Liberals, "the West has sold itself to Laurier." However, again it may be the unexpected that will happen tomorrow.

NEW BEDFORD MILL HANDS OUT

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A special meeting of the New Bedford Textile Council was held last night, when it was reported that 83 ring twisters employed in the Kilburn mill were forced out when they returned to work this morning, after having taken the two days' lay off last week the same as most of the help in other mills did, on orders of the Textile Council, on account of the heat wave. The members of the union were told at the meeting that it was mostly union help that had been laid off, and that in the place of the men thus laid off women were being placed on the jobs.

A committee of six members of the council was appointed to see the management of both mills tomorrow and ask for the reinstatement of the locked out help. It was reported the spoolers and winders were in sympathy with the locked out help, and it was stated that 27 out of the 30 members of the Reeler Tenders' Union had promised to remain away from work in the finishing department tomorrow.

ELECTRICIANS RAISE PROMOTION POINT

Members of local 202, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by the New England Telephone Company last night sent a communication to Frank J. McNulty, international president, asking that he or some representative come to Boston to investigate their demands or the sanction be given to strike for increased wages and a cessation of discrimination charged against executives of the company.

The special grievance concerns the promotion of Oscar A. Demers who entered the employ of the company seven months ago over George S. Drew who has had nine years' experience in the traffic department and who his associates claim, was in line for the promotion.

Various conferences have been held during the past two months but these,

have been unavailing, the company claiming that in many instances it would be most unwise to establish hard and fast rules from which no deviation could be made, when in the opinion of the officers some other procedure would be for the best interests of all concerned.

In his demands, the union asks that Mr. Drew be advanced to a position similar to that held by Mr. Demers within a period of two weeks, and that no male traffic employee be promoted over any other male employee whose term of service, qualifications and experience entitle him to a trial promotion.

A lengthy communication has been sent by the workers to Mr. McNulty, and a reply or a personal visit is anticipated. In case a strike is sanctioned, 39 locals of workers affiliated with this union would be involved.

GEORGIA SHIRKERS NOT ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Despite reports that meetings were held in at least three towns of Georgia on Sunday for the purpose of protesting against the selective service law, Hooper Alexander, District Attorney, and L. J. Bailey, of the Department of Justice, declared on Monday that there is no organized opposition to the selective service in the State. The reports have arisen, they declared from the "vapors of some misguided individuals" who have not, however, been guilty of any overt act.

The District Attorney and the special representative of the Department of Justice are keeping close watch for any actual attempt to interfere with the operation of the law, and special officers have visited the scenes of reported disturbances, but the facts have in no case disclosed tangible evidence of interference. Some sums of money are known to have been placed in the hands of Thomas Watson of Thomaston, Ga., for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

I. W. W. Refugees Scattering

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—According to reports received here by the Southern Department of the Army, refugees of the Industrial Workers of the World are gradually leaving Columbus, N. M., where they recently were deported from Bisbee, Ariz. Of the original 1200 sent there, it is said that 100 now have left. They are under no restraint and are free to go where they desire. Those remaining are being provided with food and shelter, and an inquiry has been sent to the commanding officer to determine whether it is desirable to supply blankets.

Telegram to President

CLIFTON, Ariz.—Sending a telegram to President Wilson, the State Federation of Labor, in convention here, asked on Monday what action was to be taken with reference to the deportation of 1200 alleged members of the I. W. W. and their sympathizers from Bisbee. John L. Donnell, president of the federation, declared the deportation was a "beckoning finger to revolution."

DRIVER IS SCORED FOR RECKLESSNESS

In the Roxbury Municipal Court this morning, Edward J. Gates of 54 Norton Street, Dorchester, was given a suspended sentence of three months each on two counts, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, and for driving away from a collision with a delivery wagon without making himself known. Judge Albert F. Hayden dwelt upon the seriousness of the offenses, stating that the public must be safeguarded from just such recklessness. For operating an automobile without a license, Gates was fined \$10, which was suspended, another charge against him, operating an automobile in such a manner as to endanger the lives of the public, was placed on file. Gates who was driving a truck which collided with a delivery wagon at Massachusetts Avenue and Palmouth Street, has a mother dependent upon him for support. He promised to let intoxicants alone and said the experience had taught him a lesson.

KANSAS GIRL WINS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP

TOKEKA, Kan.—Miss Wilferine Frisbey of Hiawatha, says a dispatch to the Capital, is one of the 42 American high school girls to be awarded a scholarship at the University of Chicago because of excellent high school grades. She was the honor student at Hiawatha High School this year, and was graduated in June. A transcript of her grades competed at Chicago with more than 155 others from all over the United States.

This is the third time that a scholarship at Chicago has been won by a Hiawatha student. Miss Ethel Hey and Allen Germain won it in previous years. Miss Frisbey had signed a contract to teach school next year, but will be released in order that she may attend school in Chicago.

TWO BILLION WAR TAX BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war tax bill, revised to meet latest estimates, was favorably reported on Monday by the Senate Finance Committee. It proposes to raise \$2,006,970,000 by taxation. The House bill proposed \$1,867,000,000 in new taxes. No provision for additional bonds is made in the Senate bill. Chairman Simmons plans to call up the revised bill for debate the latter part of the week and hopes for its enactment by Congress early next month.

HEAVY LOSS IN BANANA CROP

Hawaiian Planters Unable to Dispose of Fruit Because of Lack of Shipping Facilities to the Mainland

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—John Waterhouse, chairman of the transportation committee of the Territorial Food Commission, according to the Star-Bulletin, says that his committee, after an investigation, finds itself unable to solve the problem of relieving the banana congestion at Honolulu.

With 1000 or more bunches of bananas lost each week, owing to lack of cargo space to carry them to the mainland markets, and with coast dealers cabling here for further shipments of the fruit, the Food Commission, as well as its transportation committee, admits the situation to be serious and, as Mr. Waterhouse says, there appears to be no solution of the problem at the present time.

In the opinion of Mr. Waterhouse, suspension of the coastwise shipping laws to allow Hawaiian bananas to be shipped to the coast in foreign bottoms might relieve the situation, but another problem is whether, under these conditions, the Japanese shipping companies would be willing to cooperate.

It is pointed out that the Japanese steamers from the Orient are loaded down with cargo, in spite of the high freight rates, and the question is whether they would have proper cargo space in which to store bananas for transportation to the coast.

While considerable cargo is unloaded from these steamers at Honolulu, this is taken from the hold and, if such space was filled with bananas, the fruit simply would be "cooked" by the time it reached the mainland, owing to the heat. Thorough ventilation has been found to be essential in shipping bananas, and the fruit is generally placed on deck.

In Mr. Waterhouse's opinion, the present banana congestion is due to an over-production. Local steamers, to as great an extent as possible, are taking bananas to the coast, but in spite of these heavy shipments the fruit continues to pile up in local warehouses.

"It seems to me," says Mr. Waterhouse, "that we will have to find some way to use these bananas at home, but how they shall be used appears to present another difficult problem."

The price for Hawaiian bananas on the mainland is high, running up to as much as \$1.60 a bunch, and the demand is reported to be steadily increasing. A. L. Dean, executive officer of the Food Commission, has a sample of food made from the banana, but he says that the product is not yet in the market. A mainland publication is said to have printed an article recently dealing with the making of a very excellent quality of bread from banana flour.

How bananas may be utilized at home probably will be one of the first topics of discussion when the women's committee of the commission, headed by Mrs. A. C. Alexander, begins work.



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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

M. FIRMIN GEMIER BELIEVES FRENCH DRAMA CHANGING

Director of Theater Antoine in Interview Predicts Passing of Sex as Sole Motif of a Play

By The Christian Science Monitor French correspondent.

PARIS, France.—Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Paris, M. Firmin Gémier, director of the Théâtre Antoine, and a prominent supporter of the Société Shakespeare, was glad to give his views for publication in this paper on the future of the theater in France.

M. Gémier began by saying that he had a firm belief that French dramatic art was on the eve of a great revolution from which there would emerge a new drama. They had at last realized in France that the drama could not forever revolve around a subject which had in latter years dominated the French theater, namely, an exhaustive analysis of the relation of the sexes. This persistent tendency in the theater had, M. Gémier said, been largely responsible for spreading abroad the idea that France had become a degenerate nation; an idea which he was convinced had been a great factor in the cause of the war. It was very possible that Germany, through regarding the present-day drama as indicative of the real mental condition of the nation, had been encouraged to commence war. She had, M. Gémier thought, afterwards discovered that she had judged on too superficial a basis, for this latter day tendency was, rather, a phase than a real factor in French dramatic art.

Asked as to the form he expected development to take in the French theater, M. Gémier replied that one thing was quite clear: One could not invent either a new style of production or a new form of drama in the way one could invent a new machine. It was possible, however, to make a real effort to get back to a true and simple base, from which new ideas and new dramatic form would surely evolve. They must, in fact, go back to the place where dramatic art had been most true in order to get a new starting point for a true form of expression. With regard to any plans already formed to carry out these ideas, M. Gémier said that the recent formation of the Shakespeare Society in France was, perhaps, the first great practical step. The object of this society had been set forth as follows: "In the interest of liberty, of civilization and of justice, the Shakespeare Society seeks to aid in rendering indissoluble the ties which the war has tightened between France, England and America. By an exchange of the great works of these three great peoples, and by furthering an intellectual understanding between their men of genius, this society will aid in creating such a community of feeling and of ideas as to cement that union which is as indispensable in peace as in war."

The great political leaders of all the allied countries had, M. Gémier said, proclaimed the necessity of this union. He quoted the words of M. Paul Deschanel, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, who said, "the countries of Shakespeare, of Molière, of Bacon, of Descartes, of Newton and of Pascal, the country of the habeas corpus and of the Declaration des Droits de l'Homme," had joined together forever for the salvation of civilization and for safeguarding the honor of humanity."

M. Gémier said that the universality of Shakespeare's thought was the reason for popularizing his works. The Shakespeare Society had, in fact, adopted the words of M. Linderlaub, who, a propos of the third centenary, recently said, "Shakespeare has transformed all countries by rendering their people immortal. This man, who knew only his own little town, his own country and London, was the most prodigious of seers. In describing him it has been said that he was the mirror of the world. He possessed a kind of ubiquity, for he belonged to no single epoch or special country."

M. Gémier went on to say that going back, as it were, to Shakespeare as a point of departure, as a starting point where they were all agreed that truth had existed, it became possible to look ahead with confidence. They could not, of course, state precisely where that road might lead them, but the experience gained by the recent production of the "Merchant of Venice" at the Théâtre Antoine was, at any rate, highly encouraging. He could state that all in France who were interested in the theater had been much impressed by the results obtained from this first effort. The suppression of the wings and of some of the scenery, and the putting, as it were, of the actors in closer relation to the audience had been a great change in the right direction. By a single stroke they had eliminated much of the artificiality of the stage. A great note of simplicity and sincerity that was entirely new had been struck by this new production of Shakespeare. It constituted the actual start of a plan for rendering the drama more natural and more real.

The pictorial staging or mise-en-scene was merely the frame in which the material means and objects operated. The vital point was, of course, the psychological scene, in other words, the ideas which moved on and about this stage.

The plan of simplifying the staging would tend to give much more freedom and elasticity to the rapport between the actor and the audience.

In reply to the question as to whether the public were ready to accept this change, M. Gémier said they undoubtedly were. There was, in fact, a new audience already created and waiting. At present this audience was



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Manuel

M. Firmin Gémier

In the trenches, but they would soon be back from the war and the theater must give such representations of the drama as would meet their psychological needs. Development in this direction had great possibilities, and from this basis there would, M. Gémier hoped, spring up a new style and a new drama.

The idea already started in the representations of the "Merchant of Venice" would be carried still further in M. Gémier's contemplated production of one of Racine's operas in the early autumn. Later on, he said, he would produce a Shakespearean tragedy entirely without scenery, relying only on the action and the figures. He wanted the thought, the voice, and the gesture to form a harmonious ensemble, an ensemble of such harmony as had been hitherto unknown, and he was going to make a great effort to obtain this.

A great dramatic critic of today has recently stated that by eliminating the barrier and so transporting the public into the seat of action and as it were, obliging them to participate in it, M. Gémier will have done more for the real understanding of Shakespearean masterpieces in France than all the translators, critics, and lecturers of the last two centuries. To quote the words of this critic, "All the genius of the first amongst dramatic poets, all that thought which has made captive its impressions of the heaven and the earth, of the sea, the woods and of the eyes of children, together with all those charming memories of Greek and Roman history in which the student-thought loves to wander in its hours of leisure—all this will be for the first time and from now onwards accessible to the dramatic understanding of the French public."

NEW YORK THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Without fear but hoping for favor, the early birds among the theatrical producers begin to seek out the worm this week. The season of 1917-1918 is ushered in with the first time and from now onwards accessible to the dramatic understanding of the French public."

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Next week's list so far includes "Maytime," a musical piece, at the Casino, "Daybreak" at the Harris and the Eyes of Youth" at the Maxine Elliott. Salisbury Field is the man who saw the possibilities of "Poor Butterflies" as a title, and Winchell Smith and John L. Golden will present the play the last week in August, with Fred Niblo heading the cast. Their success, "Turn to the Right," leaves the Gaiety Sept. 1, and two nights later that stage will be occupied by Klaw & Erlanger's and Tyler's production of Booth Tarkington's and Julian Street's "The Country Cousin" with Alexandra Carlisle playing the role of an Ohio small town girl.

"Hitchy-Koo" will move from the Cohan & Harris to the Liberty on Aug. 27. John Cort will present "Mother Carey's Chickens" on Sept. 24.

Marie Doro is planning to return to the stage from the films and will appear under the direction of Arthur Hopkins in a fantastic drama in three acts, called "Barbara," by Florence Lincoln, a graduate of Harvard 47 Workshop and author of "The End of the Bridge," one of the Harvard prize plays. Charles Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins will reopen the Punch and Judy Theater with a new play by Owen Davis in October. William Faversham has added "The Devil's Disciple" and "Misalliance" to the Shaw plays he will present this season.

The reformation of the thug will take place at the Lyric Theater Wednesday night, and by that time the critics will have had an opportunity to appraise May Tully's farce comedy, "Mary's Ankle," at the Bijou, and Edward Peple's comedy, "Friend Martha," at the Booth. Irene Fenwick, who played the rural ingenue so well last season, and Walter Jones, who has been funniest thus far in that farce about the wild western footrace, are in the cast at the Bijou. Edmund Breese, Sydney Greenstreet and Helen Lowell appear in the Peple piece. Ernest Truax and Richard Bennett take the leading parts in William LeBaron's "The Very Idea" at the Astor Thursday night.

Rehearsals for the Liebler production of "An Old Master" will begin in about two weeks. This is a play by Theodore A. Liebler, Jr., and Adeline Leitbach that was seen on the road last spring under the title of "The Man Who Lost." Brandon Tynan will again have the leading role.

It is much to be regretted that what is so aptly known as "pull" figures so powerfully in the selection of casts and acts. There are several ways which lead to the ear of the man who says who and what shall gain a place behind the footlights, but most of them are tagged with the magic word of four letters which adorns the side of the door opposite "push." Players and acts are accepted which haven't anything like the claim to public attention possessed by some of those which have been rejected. There have been in the past, and probably are now, more than a few cases in which players counting the projection of their personality upon public notice as worth more than all other considerations, are actually paying the producer for their places. All credit to those producers who cast on the basis of artistic worth. More light on those who demand, of the newcomer particularly, what, more often than is popularly supposed, that newcomer refuses to pay, and therefore fails to get on.

Recently incidental reference was made in these columns to the theatrical man who tries to wave dollars out of the flag just as a "magician" turns a rabbit from an empty high hat. That reference was based chiefly on the spectacle of a white ambulance which had been driven about the streets, proclaiming by its large-lettered sign just which president of which film company had donated the car. Another instance of pitiful patriotism is now at hand. A certain film company, remembering that President Wilson has called upon the film industry to do its bit in the war, has eagerly grasped at the opportunity to make a bit out of that service. Its representatives therefore prepared a memorial to General Pershing and got it signed by a number of prominent persons. And posters showing this

memorial, by inference proclaiming the patriotism of that company, are being exhibited where its films are shown. Once again it seems well to hark back to the statement of Mary Pickford in these columns, that the sooner the film industry gets rid of a lot of its buttonhole makers, the better.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the Theater Workshop of New York City will present a series of performances at Bar Harbor, Me. The opening performance will take place on Saturday, Aug. 11, at the Fine Arts Theater. Among the plays which will be presented during the engagement are: "The Tents of the Arabs" by Lord Dunsany; "The Infanta," a product of Professor Baker's "English 47" Workshop at Harvard, written by Astrid Kimball; "Barbarians" by Rita Wellman, recently produced by the Provincetown Players in their experimental playhouse on Washington Square; "A Marriage Has Been Arranged" by Alfred Suto; and "The Pot Boiler" by Alice Gerstenberg. The company which will present these plays is making a summer tour under the direction of the Theater Workshop, and consists entirely of professional players, including Malcolm Morley, Dorothy Chesmond, Harry Neville, Helen Stewart, Harmon Cheshire, Marie Iser, Joseph Singer, David Kimball, and Richard Silvester. The plays have been staged by Grace Griswold, George Trader and Harry Neville.

MILWAUKEE KEEPS THEATER OPEN BY REPERTORY SEASON

Company Under Direction of George F. Platt Gives Best of Drama for Eight Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A significant movement in the drama is taking place in Milwaukee this summer. A company of high class players, under the direction of George Foster Platt, once director of the Thalhouser Stock Company here and later a director in New York, is presenting to the public at large at very reasonable prices some of the best of the modern plays, in a repertory that is to cover eight weeks.

The movement to see whether the repertory theater is a success here was made possible by the generosity of two unnamed citizens who gave \$10,000 each to finance the undertaking. Mr. Platt then organized his company of modern players, choosing as his leading man Lionel Atwill, a versatile actor who made a strong impression at Chicago, where he played in "The Lodger" for many weeks at the Fine Arts Theater, and as his leading lady Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, who came into notice a few years ago in a company of Irish players. Mr. Platt thus obtained the talent for the kind of play he wanted to put on.

The first offering, four weeks ago, at the Babst Theater, was a bill of three plays written by the Viennese writer, Arthur Schnitzler. The bill included "The Lady with the Dagger," "The Farewell Supper" and "The Green Cockatoo." "The Lady with the Dagger" has as setting a picture gallery, in which the center of interest is a dramatic painting of a lady with a dagger. The scene then changes to an Italian palace of 400 years ago. An idea of what Mr. Platt is doing in settings is indicated when it is pointed out that the Italian palace scene was designed by Alexander Mueller, head of the School of Fine and Applied Arts, Milwaukee Normal. "The Green Cockatoo" is a melodrama with a stirring scene in a rendezvous of the underworld of Paris.

The next week the Modern Players presented Shaw's "You Never Can Tell." The English atmosphere of a seaside resort was strikingly portrayed. The third week, the players presented three plays by Lord Dunsany—"The Lost Silk Hat," "The Glittering Gate" and "The Queen's Enemies." "The Glittering Gate" was a new and astonishing conception for the players of Milwaukee. The only actors are two burglars who are on their way from earth to heaven. One's conception of heaven is a great city with his mother there. They come to a shining gate and proceed in feverish haste to pry it open. They expect to step within the portals of heaven. When the gate finally swings back there is only an abyss, filled with the blue of night and the stars. "The Queen's Enemies" has an Egyptian setting, within an underground temple of the sixth dynasty. This setting was also painted by Mr. Mueller.

After this the players gave John Masfield's "Tragedy of Nan," a vivid drama with strong human interest. The succeeding bills will include the work of American, French, Scandinavian and German playwrights.

Of course the big question involved in this experiment is the success of the repertory theater that gives the better things. Mr. Platt's work is an artistic success, without question. He did not strike his real stride until the third week, as he evidently found unforeseen difficulties. But now he is putting on productions that are eliciting praise. Mr. Platt is striking the most modern note in acting, scenery and lighting. His work is being rewarded by fair attendance, considering the summer months. And those who do come are the ones who count in forwarding the movement for a municipal theater in Milwaukee. It is not too much to predict that the taste of many of Milwaukee's theatergoers will be altered by this summer's experiment. And last but not least, a theater that otherwise would have been lying idle during the summer months is being put to a most useful purpose.

SAN FRANCISCO'S LITTLE THEATER MOVEMENT BEGUN

St. Francis Little Theater Club Under Direction of Arthur Maitland Plans for Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The little theater movement has finally been established in San Francisco in a serious, even if a somewhat restricted, way by the formation of the St. Francis Little Theater Club. This organization consists of a contributing membership of 150 and under the direction of Mr. Arthur Maitland, with an all professional stock company, will offer a season of the best European and American plays adapted to this form of production, the season to begin probably in the latter part of September.

It is the purpose of those behind the enterprise to make this the initial season of a permanent Little Theater for San Francisco, it being Mr. Maitland's desire so to organize the institution that performances shall be given daily and admission made free to the public, that is, under certain restrictions such as limiting admission to those genuinely interested in the movement.

During the season now arranged for, two performances a week will be given, one in the evening and one in the afternoon, admission to the evening performance being limited to the club membership and the matinees being open to those genuinely interested in the work.

As outlined by Mr. Maitland, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the plans for the coming season call for the production of about 100 short plays with four or five that will occupy the full evening, the longer ones to be something out of the ordinary in character. Augustus Thomas, George Ade, and George Hobart will supply original manuscripts for the work, and some of the best skits of the Lambs Club of New York will be included. Plays by Sudermann, Tagore, Maeterlinck, Wilde, Shaw, Suto and Tchekoff are among those that have already been selected. "Plots and Playwrights," the great success of the Washington Square Players, will also probably be given.

While the purposes and methods of the Little Theater movement generally will be carried out by this company, it is Mr. Maitland's plan to pay special attention to the development of unusual lighting effects. He also has in mind many things that he wishes to do with draperies in stage settings. As no expense will be spared in putting on these plays, it should be possible, says the director, to produce some unusual results in these and other phases of the work. As the stage, which will be erected in the Colonial ball room of the St. Francis Hotel, will be 15 feet by 30 feet in size, ample opportunity will be afforded for doing anything that may be desired in arrangement of settings.

LONDON THEATERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (July 19).—A few years ago there existed in London a so-called Order of Wallerites. Almost every girl in the suburbs and the high schools subscribed to this order, which enjoined its adherents apparently to attend every first-night given by their hero, and to purchase every photograph of him as soon as it was published. Repeated attendances at his theater made them all wonderfully proficient in the words of his parts, and doubtless a good many young ladies had their introduction to the beauties of Shakespeare from their self-imposed study of "Henry V."

This recollection of a long-forgotten episode, which was as harmless to young fancy as helpful to an actor's fame, was prompted by a performance given on Friday afternoon, July 13, at St. James Theater, of "Monsieur Beaucaire," a piece so inseparable from the name of Lewis Waller that it might almost bear his name as title. For it was an "all-girl" cast, and one wondered how many of the ladies in the cast had belonged to their fapperdom to the "O. of W." Only at the feet of Lewis Waller, figuratively speaking, of course, could M. Slade have acquired that voice, that manner, those smiles and gestures, while as for these familiar clothes, worn by this impersonator of the gallant Franch interloper of Bath, if they did not come from the actor's own wardrobe they must have been most faithfully copied from Sargent's superb portrait which hung in the vestibule of the Lyric till replaced recently by a copy.

The matinee was in aid of the disabled soldiers' fund, and as charity covers a multitude of sins one need not dwell upon the efforts of many of the cast. But as regards the performance as a whole, and the amount of real enjoyment the players and the audience got out of it, no special indulgence is called for.

The triple bill at the Royalty, which includes a piece by John Galsworthy entitled "The Foundation," was withdrawn on Saturday, July 14, after an existence of less than three weeks.

The Royalty will remain closed until Aug. 21, when it will be reopened with a new comedy named "Billetted," by Miss F. Tennison Jeffe and Mr. H. M. Harwood. The scene is laid in England, and the chief actors therein will be Denis Eady and Miss Iris Hoyer.

"THREE WEEKS" ON STAGE IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Three Weeks," a dramatic version by Roy Horniman of Elinor Glyn's novel of that name, produced at the Strand Theater, London, July 13, 1917. The cast: Michael (King of Croabia),

Jerrold Robertshaw
Vashkoff (his prime minister),
Paul Verdayne, Charles Rock
Harry Baxter
Dmitry (Sonia's valet de chambre),
A. S. Homewood
Prince Nicholas (a cosmopolitan roy.),
Alty (a cosmopolitan roy.),
Fritz (a cosmopolitan roy.),
Sonia (Queen of Croabia), Marga La Rubia
The Countess Walski, Hilda Moore
Anna (Sonia's femme de chambre),
Bertie Adams

LONDON, England.—To have read or not to have read the book first was the question at the Strand Theater on Thursday evening, July 12, when Roy Horniman's adaptation of Elinor Glyn's novel, "Three Weeks," was presented for the first time. Such a point should be a matter of indifference. But some people think that unless they have read the original version they are missing half the story. True, they may be missing half or even seven-eighths of the story, but what they are witnessing is a "self-contained" play, as though its title and its plot had never been known in any other form. Other people more familiar with the book resent all excisions and alterations, and are inclined to regard the play as merely a series of omissions. In fact, like the Irishman's coat, nothing but a lot of holes sewn together. Adapted themselves are not always free from this want of isolation of idea, and, whether one knows the story or not beforehand, time and time again, one can see in a play such as this, the inclusion of the wrong incident—something that does not matter—just as fine phrases are allowed to creep into writings because the author has not the heart to omit them.

But considering that "Three Weeks," the book, sets out to be one long symphony of the "quite too utterly utter" of human passion, it is greatly to Roy Horniman's credit that "Three Weeks," the play, shows reasonable variety of incident and contains nothing in word or deed that Mrs. Grundy could cough at. There is, of course, still much that is high-flown and extravagant. But this is inseparable from romantic drama, a class of production which has been remarkably scarce on the London stage of late, and, by the reception accorded the example in question, evidently welcomed back. Besides, if you took away these love-heroes from a beautiful queen who escapes from a drunken consort and falls in love with a tennis-shirted young Englishman sans peur et sans reproche, what language would you have left to contrast conspicuously and obviously with his jolly this and rippling that? This kind of thing is, of course, always popular, but how much more effective when treated frankly as comedy, as in Rudolf Besier's "Lady Patricia," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell scored such a success some years ago.

Queen Sonia, however, is in deadly earnest. Her laugh is only one of scorn, her smile only one of allure. But the little escapade which was to have entertained her during the three-weeks respite from the hateful presence of the dissolute King of Croabia (one becomes adjectival at these moments) blossoms into a passion Cleopatra would not have scorned, with the result that, patriot that she is, Sonia refuses to return to save her country from civil war until—and here you have the mild sensation that stirs the house, some of it to giggles—until she realizes that the child to come, the heir to be born to the Croabian throne, is the offspring of her one true love. The King naturally is not so pleased with these developments, and when his suspicions are confirmed by the young Englishman's secret visit to the royal villa on the Bosphorus, he attempts to have his rival assassinated, but making a mistake in his signal is dispatched by his own men on leaving the queen's apartments.

Paul Verdayne, being the son of a baronet of very ancient lineage, is evidently considered royal enough for the throne, just as the audience the other night seemed to think the entertainment royal enough for the Strand Theater for some time to come. Nevertheless, "Three Weeks" contains no theme, no central motive, no noble thought nor elevating conflict. It states no premises and draws no conclusions. It is hollow and artificial almost from start to finish. There are smart sayings, no end of metaphor and hyperboles, but they only help to make things more unreal. Consequently, Miss Marga La Rubia, as the Queen, was not so stagey as one might be inclined to think. Had she tried to be more natural and less grandiose she would probably have missed the mark entirely. As it was, she won a little success both for herself and the play. Mr. Barry Baxter may not have been the superman described in the heroine's ardent outpourings, but he made a good average Englishman, expressing well his reluctance to be treated like an Adonis, or respond in Byronic terms to transcendental wooings. Besides, what is any fellow to do with a woman who stands on her royal dignity when he is "coming on" and plays Delilah when he is cooling off? Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw, in a little part, it seemed, for the part of the drunken King, but Mr. Charles Rock, as the Prime Minister, and Mr. Homewood, as the faithful Dmitry, apparently found mediums to their taste. That which rang truest in the whole play was, perhaps, the small part of Prince Nicholas, at least as expressed in Mr. Whitworth Jones' quiet, dignified good humor. The promised delights of Alfred Wolmark's setting were fully realized, and the color and effects of the Venice and Greece scenes were truly beautiful.

INDIANAPOLIS HAS SUMMER SEASON BY PORTMANTEAU

Stuart Walker's Players Convert City to Their Kind of Plays and "Seventeen" Makes a Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Please remember me cordially to all the members of your company. We did enjoy meeting them—a new and enlivening spirit about these young people of yours. Seemed to have something like a fellowship with a ghostly whatchacallit at times known as art—a cheerful fellowship at that."

The young people so appraised by Booth Tarkington are the players Stuart Walker has gathered about him; and the appraisal was made after the author of "Seventeen" had seen Willie Baxter and Johnnie Watson and Lola Pratt and other characters of those delightful stories of boyhood visualized in Indianapolis.

What Mr. Tarkington so vividly described as a fellowship with a "ghostly whatchacallit at times known as art" is, as everybody who has enjoyed the Portmanteau Theater knows, quite happily in fellowship with these players. Mr. Walker himself has a great deal of this fellowship, and it inspires in him a confidence in the value and force of good things which sends him and his company in where less gifted producers fear to tread.

When Mr. Walker decided to take the Portmanteau to Indianapolis this summer theatrical managers generally declared that no such plaything as that could by any stroke of fortune exist for more than two weeks in any such town as that. But they were wrong, and perhaps because they don't know quite so much about the "whatchacallit" as does Mr. Walker.

The Portmanteau did not get away to a fast start at Indianapolis. Except for the cheering of the Drama League there was an ominous hush until Indianapolis could find out what it was all about. There was suspicion of a theatrical producer who moved his theater from place to place. He might even be that personage so heartily detested by the general run of playgoers, a "highbrow."

But suspicion slowly faded. People were having good times at the Murat Theater. Really good plays they were, each livelier and more entertaining than the one before, and then along came "Seventeen," and Indianapolis was astonished at the spectacle of a play so popular that it had to stay on more than a single week. The Portmanteau had justified its existence in Indianapolis. Its repertory season is now in its twelfth week.

Mr. Walker is finding the Indianapolis season most interesting, and particularly because it has proved to him the practicability of his circuit scheme. He does not use the same leading people week after week, and he finds that the public does not demand this.

The Portmanteau plans for its coming season in New York are not completed. They will include the production of "Seventeen," which, to use an apt though much overused expression, took Indianapolis by storm. Gregory Kelly is said to be remarkably well fitted to the part of Willie Baxter, the pivot about which Mr. Tarkington has woven his plots. The stories depend less on plot than on character and dramatized action and dialogue, and critics agree that, although the task of dramatization for stage purposes, was a most difficult one, it has been done most acceptably. Even with the work well done, no one in New York could take the piece, because no one had a Willie Baxter. Mr. Tarkington says, "The rehearsal I saw convinced me that Mr. Kelly and the part had met. It's one of those things that happen. Dusty Farum and 'The Virginian,' Sothern and 'Chumley,' Bill Hodge and 'The Man from Home,' Denman and 'The Old Bustedead.' Don't happen very often, either, and if taken at the ebb lead on to, etc., for all concerned."

It should be mentioned before it is forgotten that Sister Jane, with her bread and butter and apple sauce and sugar and her thoughtless questions and exceedingly ill-timed remarks, is the villain of the piece.

The players received bounteous praise for their work. And Mr. Walker has been credited, too, with presenting in mannerly productions of such Broadway slapstickers as "Officer 666" and "Seven Keys to Baldpate." Everybody knows what a trial it is to sit through a whole evening of running about, hiding in trunks, falling down stairs, and Chaplaining generally. It seems that the Portmanteau conception of farce is a much more genteel thing. At least Indianapolis was hugely pleased to discover that farce could be played without inflicting strain upon the audience.

Last season the Portmanteau played to constantly increasing business in this city. Willie Baxter and the "whatchacallit" ought to bring these players even greater success this year.

MOTION PICTURES

Miss Mabel Normand and Miss Marie Dressler are to appear in Goldwyn comedies. Miss Geraldine Farrar is to be in the Goldwyn program next year. Triangle is to release its Fairbanks and Hart pictures. J. Stuart Blackton, long in Vitaphone management, has joined Paramount. George M. Cohan's second Aircraft picture, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," is to be released on Aug. 26. Charles Ray, formerly of Triangle, is now acting for Paramount. Rex Beach has sold the screen rights of his work to Goldwyn. Miss Mae Murray, formerly with Lasky, is now with Bluebird.

VOTE FOR BEER IS CRITICIZED

Prohibition Advocates in Massachusetts Condemn Action of Senators Lodge and Weeks Against Majority in State

Indignation is being expressed in prohibition circles throughout Massachusetts over the defense of the traffic in alcoholic liquors by Senators Lodge and Weeks in connection with their opposition to the national prohibition measure. Although these senators have long been considered friendly to the liquor interests, it was hoped that in a time of national stress, with the need of using every means possible to make the nation efficient in war, they would put the welfare of the country above other considerations.

There is no disheartenment because of this stand by the Bay State senators; the fight for national prohibition, the leaders say, can be won without them, but the feeling grows that they do not represent properly the State of Massachusetts.

Willard O. Wyllie, national secretary of the International Order of Good Templars, National Lodge of the United States, and chairman of the Allied Temperance Organizations of Massachusetts, said:

"It is pitiable that Senators Lodge and Weeks have chosen to defend the liquor interests in Senate debate. They have lined themselves up with the liquor traffic and this notwithstanding the fact that during the last three months public meetings, conventions, State organizations, religious bodies and private individuals by hundreds have through resolution and petition urged both senators to support war-time and national prohibition.

"In reading their contributions to the debate in the Senate I find that these senators believe that the cause of temperance is marching steadily onward and that both would be glad to see the day when the United States would be a sober nation. I am led to ask, 'How much has either of our senators contributed toward making the United States a sober nation?'

"When a public man of Senator Lodge's intellect and standing makes the statement that beer is an 'innocent' drink he shows his absolute ignorance of even the fundamentals of the liquor question. However innocent the man may be who drinks it—the drink never is.

"Mr. Lodge believes that this question should be settled by the individual states. He is a believer in state rights. I am, too, in so far as they do not interfere with the national good. This proposition was thrust out for all time in 1861 and it was then decided that the United States was a national unit and would be supreme over any of its constituent parts. Where would Mr. Lodge have stood in the settlement of the slavery question?

"Only a handful of senators voted against submitting the constitutional amendment to the several states, and the two senators from the State of Massachusetts were two of the number who placed the interests of the distillery and the brewery above the interests of the home."

The fact that prohibition would release half a million men for work in industries of the highest importance to the nation in war time was emphasized by Anna C. M. Tillinghast, in a talk at her home in Beverly, Mass.

"Citizens of Massachusetts who are abreast of the times in regard to the legalized liquor traffic are humiliated at the attitude of Senators Lodge and Weeks toward war and national prohibition," she said.

"Senator Lodge, in his speech on the Food Control Bill June 28, 1917, advocated prohibiting the use of foodstuffs in making spirits, but favored continuing the manufacture of beer and wine and other malt and vinous liquors, thereby showing that he was poorly informed as to the relative use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of these products.

"Senator Lodge approves the prohibition of the liquor traffic because of the large number of men it would throw out of employment. But he fails to take cognizance of the thousands of men which the liquor traffic puts out of business every year through crime and destroyed efficiency.

"The nation's crying need today is for men. I have just returned from a lecture trip to the Pacific Coast. On every hand I was told of the difficulty in getting sufficient men to perform the necessary labor upon farms. Thousands of acres in the United States and Canada are far below their capacity production because of the lack of men to till them. We need men in our mines, men in our factories, men on the railroads, men to build the thousands of ships necessary to combat submarines and to carry our troops and supplies to the field of battle, men for home defense, men and navy for men for our Army and Navy. If prohibition would release 500,000 men it would be a boon rather than a detriment to our nation, because they could be placed in dozens of positions where they could render constructive rather than destructive work in our hour of need.

"Senator Lodge further opposes prohibition because it might cause riots by depriving men of their 'personal liberty.' Statistics show that nearly 150,000,000 bushels of grain in the United States are used in the manufacture of liquors. Grain thus used is withdrawn from the legitimate channels of food, thereby lessening the supply of grain foods and automatically increasing prices.

"There were food riots last year. With the present shortage of the wheat crop and the necessity of supplying the needs of our allies, prices will

undoubtedly soar unprecedently. Which will be easier to quell—riots caused by mothers and children starving for bread, or riots caused by men selfishly demanding beer, a nonessential, an efficiency destroyer, a tax-lever upon an already heavily taxed people?

"The plea of 'personal liberty' is antiquated and entirely out of place in the present crisis. Our young men are compelled to go to war in our nation's defense; compelled to refrain from the use of liquors in order that they may render the best possible service and thereby bring success to the cause of democracy. There have been no riots over the deprivation of personal liberty from the young manhood of our nation. The manner in which they have responded to the call of duty and uncomplainingly accepted the restrictions placed upon them have been a pride and an inspiration to every true American.

"If our nation has the right to compel millions of our sons to go abroad in its defense, has it not the same right to compel total abstinence among those who remain at home that they may contribute their share toward the successful prosecution of the war? He who is unwilling to accept cheerfully all necessary curtailment of 'personal liberty' at this time is unpatriotic and loves self more than democracy, country or humanity.

"Finally, Senator Lodge opposes prohibition because it would violate the sacredness of state rights. This argument was brought forward in opposition to the abolition of slavery and led to secession. When the flag was shot down at Ft. Sumter, Lincoln had to decide whether or not the Constitution gave him the power to coerce a sovereign state. Nearly every constitutional lawyer in the country said that it did not. Lincoln, however, set aside their decisions and declared that this nation had the inherent right to save its own life, and he called for 75,000 men to preserve the Union.

"As Eugene W. Chaffin points out, 'that was one of the greatest acts of history for upon it depended the life of a nation. Had he hesitated or decided otherwise, our nation would have been destroyed in one hour. Lincoln not only saved our nation, but his statesmanship won the admiration of the world for all time. Contrast his statesmanship with the position of Messrs. Lodge and Weeks in the present crisis!'

"It is conceded by those conversant with the situation that America is the most potent factor among the Allies. She must not, therefore, hesitate at any sacrifice, or the passing of any measure, however drastic, which will enable her to fulfill successfully her grave responsibility. Patriotic citizens of the State that was called the 'Hot-bed of the Rebellion,' the State that gave us Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, wish the world to know that Senators Lodge and Weeks do not represent them in their position on one of the vital issues of the hour."

SENATE ASKED TO DEVELOP POTASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government operation of the potash lands in San Bernardino County, Cal., is contemplated in an amendment pending to a bill now before the Senate, which provides for exploitation of potassium. The chief deposit of potash is at Searles Lake, Cal., and since this substance enters into the production of food, cotton and war munitions, every effort is being made by the Government to secure an adequate supply. Since the war started, the United States has been cut off, in large measure, from this product.

Germany has a monopoly on potash, and referring to the situation the Senate Public Lands Committee states in its report:

"The German Government, through its officers, has boasted of this monopoly, and has stated that the United States has gone into the war with a rope around its neck, and that it will be unable, through lack of potash fertilizer, to meet its demand for foodstuffs.

"There is an adequate supply of potash in the United States, but it cannot be developed or utilized until means have been provided by legislation."

ACTION ON SHIPMENT MEASURE FORWARDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate adopted conference reports on the priority shipment bill and the bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine on Monday. The House has acted, and both measures now go to the President for his signature.

Under the priority bill the President is empowered to order that preference be given by common carriers in the transportation of such commodities as he may deem essential to the national defense.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the bill increasing it to nine members, is authorized to divide into as many divisions as may be deemed necessary to carry on the administrative work. No increases in railroad rates or fares are allowed to become effective before Jan. 1, 1920, without first having been approved by the whole commission.

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIP

All applicants for first-grade clerk who file complete applications with the district secretary, room 145, Post-office Building, before noon next Saturday, will upon the request of the collector of internal revenue for Boston be admitted to the civil service examination to be held for this position in Boston. No examination will be held in any other place for this position.

PRISON REVIEW BY DR. KIRCHWEY

Work of Thomas Mott Osborne at Sing Sing Considered—Mutual Welfare League as a Distinctive Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recent movement in prison reform in the State of New York had its inception in the vote of the executive committee of the American Prison Association on May 16, 1913, creating a committee to consider the question of thorough reform of prison conditions in the State.

Under the inspiration of this action, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, then a member of the executive committee, and Thomas Mott Osborne, a vice-president of the association, secured from Gov. William Sulzer, the appointment of a Commission on Prison Reform, authorized to investigate prison conditions and to recommend needed changes. In these efforts the representatives of the association had the cooperation of the then Superintendent of Prisons, John B. Riley, who became



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Dr. George W. Kirchwey

a member of the commission. A year later the commission issued a report, which showed the wide scope of the reforms deemed necessary, and which foretold the changes subsequently effected under its inspiration. Dr. Kirchwey discusses the reform movement in this State as follows:

"The Auburn-Sing Sing experiment in prison reform may be said to date from the admission of Thomas Mott Osborne as a voluntary inmate of Auburn prison for a week in the fall of 1913, followed by a voluntary incarceration of Miss Madeleine Z. Doty and Miss Elizabeth Watson in the State Prison for Women for four days. As a result of these experiences the New York Commission on Prison Reform, of which both Mr. Osborne and Miss Doty were members, made numerous suggestions for the correction of abuses, many of which were promptly carried into effect by the Prison Department. The most important were the abolition of the 'cooler,' or dark cell, in all the State prisons, and the serving of a Sunday dinner and a daily supper to the inmates.

"A more significant result was the institution in both the men's prison in Auburn by Mr. Osborne, and in the women's prison by Miss Doty, under the authority of the warden, Charles F. Rattigan, and with the consent of the superintendent of prisons, of a considerable measure of self-government. This was in both instances effected through an organization of the inmates into a 'Mutual Welfare League.'

"The story of the inception and development of this interesting experiment in prison administration has been vividly told by Mr. Osborne in his two books, 'Within Prison Walls' and 'Society and Prisons,' and by Miss Doty in 'Society's Misfits,' and need not be here repeated.

"Miss Doty's narrative discloses a failure as well as a success, a failure due to the autocratic temper and lack of understanding of the authorities of the women's prison. What stands out clearly in both accounts (and there is no lack of corroboration from independent sources) is that the 'new system,' as the inmates call it, came into being and was carried forward as a tidal wave of exalted feeling in which the finest qualities of self-sacrifice and devotion to the common good were freely displayed. Mr. Osborne's enthusiasm and personality had been the inspiration of this movement, and with his departure from Auburn in the fall of 1914, and under the influence of a less sympathetic administration, it lost much of its early ardor, and the Mutual Welfare League, though still active and efficient as an organ of the prison administration, failed to attain the success of the later experiment at Sing Sing.

"When Mr. Osborne became warden of Sing Sing Prison, it was with the understanding that he would be given the opportunity to try out more completely the plan of self-government which he had so successfully inaugurated at Auburn. When he took office on Dec. 1, 1914, he found in operation a loose system of privilege and freedom which had been instituted a few months before under the name of the 'Golden Rule Brotherhood,' by his predecessor, Warden McCormick. This had obviously been inspired by the success of the Mutual Welfare League at Auburn, from which it had borrowed most of the privileges, such as outdoor recreation, the abolition of the 'rule of silence,' and relaxation of the severities of official discipline—

which had been instituted at Auburn, but without the safeguards of organization and personal responsibility by which those privileges had been safeguarded. The result was that there was a considerable degree of demoralization among the inmates of Sing Sing, a general relaxation of discipline and a disposition to regard the privileges that had been granted as rights to be enjoyed without responsibility.

"This condition of affairs made Mr. Osborne's task a more difficult one than it had been at Auburn. To Sing Sing he came not as a savior but as a reformer—a reformer of the Golden Rule Brotherhood as well as of the official administration. Further, he could not count on the sentimental enthusiasm which had carried the 'new system' so triumphantly at Auburn.

"What he had before him was a long and painful work of reconstruction, of combining responsibility with privilege, and self-respect with respect for authority. He proceeded cautiously but energetically in this undertaking, and scored as large a measure of success as the short period of service and the official and other interferences which his plans rendered possible. He served 13 months, when he was relieved to await the judicial determination of the indictments for perjury and misconduct in office which had been found against him by the grand jury of Westchester County. After six and a half months, during which I filled the office of warden, Mr. Osborne was reinstated, but after three months more of service he resigned under the conviction that the Governor and Superintendent of Prisons were seeking to embarrass his work and destroy his influence.

"Mr. Osborne's work at Sing Sing may be considered in two distinct aspects:

"First—The assumption of a general attitude of humane and friendly consideration toward all the inmates, involving particularly the removal of all unnecessary restrictions causing friction, resentment and loss of self-respect, and the mitigation of punishments for breaches of discipline.

"Second—The institution of a system of self-government, having in view better discipline and the development of self-respect, initiative and a sense of personal and social responsibility.

"No one who has not looked closely into the matter can realize how many of the restrictions imposed on a convict population are wholly arbitrary and without rational justification.

While such regulations as the inhuman 'rule of silence' may owe their origin to fear of the consequences of freedom of speech in a prison, it is hard to find in other restrictions—such as that on correspondence with family and friends—any motive but that of adding gratuitously to the miseries of prison life.

"Toward all these restrictions of whatever class, Mr. Osborne maintained the consistent attitude that the burden of proof rested upon those who would justify them. The inmate was to have all the liberty consistent with good order and decent living 'within the prison walls, and was so far as possible put on his honor not to abuse the privilege so granted. Conversation and correspondence were practically unrestricted (though the latter continued to be censored) and visits from family and friends were permitted at frequent intervals. Inmates were encouraged to spend the afternoon after working hours in the prison yard and the evening in the chapel, where musical and other entertainments were provided.

"The abolition of dark cells has been referred to. Other prisons found satisfactory means of substituting the description of 'punishment cells,' but at Sing Sing it was a sufficient punishment to 'chalk in' an offender—that is, in his own cell, and then only in case his offense was a grave violation of the peace of the commonwealth 'up the river.'

"The beneficial effects of this policy were at once apparent. The behavior of the general body of inmates was greatly improved. Serious violations of discipline, such as had been of almost daily occurrence, became rare and were committed only by men of diseased or defective minds.

"The sense that they were getting a 'square deal' changed the old resentfulness of the inmates against their former oppressors, the keepers, or 'screws,' into an attitude of friendliness, or, at the worst, of good-natured tolerance. The guards, finding no further use for 'guns' and 'sticks' either for purposes of offense or defense, were glad to lay them aside. The cowed, hang-dog look of the ordinary prison population disappeared and gave way to an aspect of self-respecting independence and hopefulness.

"Thus far described there is nothing unique in Mr. Osborne's work at Sing Sing except in the magnitude and completeness of the demonstration. 'The honor system,' honestly administered, must generally produce like fruits of the spirit. What is distinctive in Mr. Osborne's achievement is the Mutual Welfare League.

"Viewed from the outside, the league is an ingenious device for utilizing the good will and talent of the inmates in the production of better discipline, better work and a better disposition in the prison. Viewed from the inside it is a means and a process of moral regeneration.

"From the one point of view, the moral benefits are illusory, problematical or merely incidental; from the other, the material advantages of better administration are only the by-products of the moral process.

"Probably the truth lies in a combination of the two views. For a prison there is no better administrative machinery than a well-organized, cooperating Mutual Welfare League. For the inmates there is no better training in the essential elements of character than to serve whole-heartedly in such a league. It takes a wise heart as well as a wise head to bring and keep such an organization in the service of law and order. It is easier to make it impotent or to degrade it into a tool. It calls for all that, and for something more—for a quality of

inspiration in which the wisdom of the heart and the head are fused into one—to bring and to keep the inmates in the service of the common good.

"As an aid to good administration, the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing was a pronounced success. The zeal and authority of the sergeant-at-arms and his aids, of the elected delegates representing the several squads or 'companies,' and particularly of the judiciary board, or inmates' court, stiffened the discipline by making good behavior, even in small matters, an obligation due to the entire inmate body. The numerous committees of the league, covering a wide range of administration, from education, sanitation and food regulation to the decent burial of comrades, were active and energetic, and not infrequently capable and efficient. All these activities were supervised by an executive board which had daily sessions and which kept in constant touch with the official administration.

"It is obvious that by enlisting the hearty cooperation of the body of inmates—not a difficult task, if undertaken in entire good faith and with the tact that goes with understanding—a capable warden cannot 'only' accomplish a greater range and variety of work than could otherwise be possible, but can deal effectively with certain abuses which, because of their secret character, baffle the ordinary official administration. There is no



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Thomas Mott Osborne

reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of Mr. Osborne's claim that 'dope' and drink were practically eliminated from Sing Sing during his first term, and that unnatural vice was hunted down and exposed as never before in the history of the prison.

"Still speaking from the point of view of a sound and efficient administration, some defects in the operation of the new system must be noted. Self-government, whether in or out of prison, has its virtues as well as its vices, and the chief of these is the tardiness with which the sense of individual responsibility is born in the average citizen.

"Along with the new sense of solidarity of interest of the prison population in general, there appeared among the more irresponsible members of the community, many of them of defective mentality, a certain relaxation of discipline in the narrower sense of that term, a kind of slackness, a disposition to let well enough alone, to do one's bit without taking trouble or getting into trouble.

"But this attitude, so contrary to the spirit of the league, so common under the old system, was exceptional and detracted more in appearance than in reality from the efficiency of the administration. It should be noted that in the period under review, the life of Sing Sing was open and undisguised. The old system of prison administration, like autocracy everywhere, works in the dark, and has means of concealing abuses which are not possible under a democratic system.

"Another condition which invited criticism during this period was the great influx of visitors to the prison. It is of the utmost importance that all penal institutions should be open to the scrutiny and criticism of the public. But the thing can be overdone, and Sing Sing suffered in this respect as the result of the newspaper notoriety that attended the transformation of the prison.

"During the summer and fall of 1914 the prison became a sort of show place. Visitors, many of them curiosity-seekers, swarmed all over the institution, in the shops as well as in the cellblock and the prison yard, sometimes to the number of several hundred in a single day. While this practice had the undeniable advantage of keeping the inmates in contact with the outside world as well as of stimulating popular interest in reform, it could not fail to affect unfavorably the interest of the inmates in their work, as well as the morale of some of the weaker brethren. When these effects became apparent, the practice was restricted by rules which confined visits to certain hours and to persons having a legitimate interest in the prison or its inmates.

"Another important effect of the 'new system' was a certain weakening of the discipline and efficiency of some of the keepers. They felt themselves less necessary than under the old régime and in many cases relaxed their vigilance or failed to assert their authority. Some of them, especially such as had made themselves unpopular through harshness or brutality under previous administrations, stood in awe of the new power, the league, or of influential members of the league, and feared to exercise their legitimate authority. But this was a temporary phase and did not long survive. The tact and firmness of the warden, and the genuine desire of all parties—keepers and inmates alike—to work the new system to the best

advantage soon brought about a genuine cooperation between them.

"In saying all this, it must not be forgotten that the time was one of transition from an old to a new order, and that inmates and guards alike needed experience to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The marvel is not that the new system should have developed these defects, but that the defects were so few and unimportant.

"Regarded as a means of grace, as a process for inculcating a sense of social responsibility, for converting the wastage of society into useful citizens, the Mutual Welfare League is harder to appraise. That it did much and can do more to achieve these ends, can not be denied. Probably 80 per cent of the population of Sing Sing during the Osborne régime acquired a new sense of self-respect and some sense of social obligation as a result of participating in the plan of self-government, and the smaller number, perhaps 20 per cent of the whole, who acted for longer or shorter periods in positions of responsibility, and who found themselves in close and active cooperation with the warden and other officials of the prison, had an invaluable training in initiative and civic responsibility. Many of these men discovered in themselves undreamed of capacities for self-direction, leadership and social service, and many others found in the new system opportunities for useful activity which had previously been denied them.

"Of course there is in prison, as well as elsewhere, an element which does not believe in self-government, and another class which will not assume any responsibility for the success or failure of the democratic experiment. This, which may be described as the aristocracy of the prison population, with some honorable exceptions, held itself aloof from the league and its activities.

"Others there are, a larger number, perhaps 20 per cent of the whole, who, because of serious mental defect, insanity or degeneracy, have no part in any self-government scheme. It is these last named, and not the general prison population, which constitutes the drag on the wheel and which is mainly responsible for the defects of the operation of the machine to which attention has been called.

"Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it is safe to say that the new system gave the great majority of the inmates a new hold on life, a new incentive to lead a better life, and new resolution to 'make good' on their release from prison.

"How far this was due to the league and how far to Mr. Osborne's powerful personal influence, it would be vain to inquire. Both factors operated in varying degrees on different men, but that the league under any proper inspiration will produce these fruits of the spirit can not be doubted. "It may be properly said, in conclusion, that while the Osborne program of humane and intelligent treatment combined with self-government is not a complete system of prison reform, it may well be regarded as an essential element of any system that has any chance of commanding the future."

ALLEGED MISUSE OF STATE FUNDS

AUSTIN, Tex.—Deposits of State funds in the Temple State Bank, of which Gov. James E. Ferguson formerly was president, and in which he is a large stockholder, occupied on Monday the attention of the House of Representatives, sitting as committee of the whole to investigate charges looking to the impeachment of the chief executive for embezzlement. Counsel for the House developed that the Governor was overdrawn \$50,641.32 in his private account on Aug. 23, 1916.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Melbourne, Vic.—The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, publishes the following table of inspections, destinations and exports of butter inspected in Victoria for ports beyond the Commonwealth.

Week ending April 12, 1917—	Boxes	Tons
Bulk	3,224	80 1/2
Tins	228	9
	3,452	89 1/2
From July 1, 1916, to April 12, 1917—		
Bulk	515,089	12,877 1/4
Tins	594	24 1/2
Total	515,683	12,901 9/16

DESTINATIONS OF BUTTER INSPECTED

Week ending April 12, 1917—	Boxes	%
Sailed to United Kingdom	2,798	86.79
Unsalted to United Kingdom	426	13.21
To United Kingdom	3,224	
To eastern and other ports	228	
	3,452	

From July 1, 1916, to April 12, 1917—	Boxes	%
Sailed to United Kingdom	348,829	66.76
Unsalted to United Kingdom	171,356	33.24
To United Kingdom	515,184	
To eastern and other ports	24,370	
Total	539,554	

EXPORTS

Week ending April 12, 1917—	Tons
Eastern and other ports	9
Approximate value C. I. F., £1,575.	
From July 1, 1916, to April 12, 1917—	
United Kingdom	12,414 1/2
Eastern and other ports	99 1/2
Approximate value C. I. F., £3,382.610.	

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RUSSIA'S DEBT AND RESOURCES

War Burden Large, but New Era of Commercial and Industrial Expansion Is Looked for Great Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The economic development of Russia in the next decade will repeat the remarkable development of the United States since the Civil War, according to Vladimir J. Novitzky, representative of the Ministry of Finance in the Russian Mission to the United States. He says that since the Russo-Japanese war Russia has been steadily developing her economic and financial powers and will certainly do so on a much larger scale, now that she has entered the new path of democracy and freedom.

"The war has placed upon Russia an enormous financial burden, amounting now to about \$16,000,000,000," writes Mr. Novitzky, in "The Americas." "Russia's national debt, which before the war, in 1913, aggregated about \$4,500,000,000, has now reached the \$20,000,000,000 mark. But behind Russia are enormous undeveloped resources. The drain on this war only emphasizes the need of developing these resources. Such a development will in a comparatively short time eliminate the burden of the present war, will increase the national income, and will open a new era of commercial and industrial expansion in Russia. The industry restrained by the old régime, by prohibitory and selfish legislation, will now be able to expand freely and attain its fullest development.

"Russia's national debt, large as it is, if compared to the country's national wealth and to the enormous resources which will be developed under the protection of new democratic institutions, will be found to be not out of proportion and excessive. Until now, the value of Russia's resources has never been estimated. The Government is at present drawing up an approximate estimate of the valuation. It will exceed all expectations. When the world is in possession of Russia's true economic and financial status, all doubts will be removed as to its stability. Russia's national debt in proportion to her vast resources will be lower than the debt of other belligerent countries in proportion to the resources which are behind them. A country which possesses an enormous national fund can afford to have a big national debt and large total of currency.

"Although the Constituent Assembly is expected to solve the most important economic and financial problems confronting the nation, the Provisional Government has already adopted many stringent measures. The most important amongst these is a more efficient apportionment of taxes, the establishment of several state monopolies, improvement of the transportation system, etc. At the present time much is being done for a proper development of the railroad system in Russia. About 30,000 miles of new railway lines are to be completed within the next five years.

"Russia is facing a new era of economic development and there is no doubt that by active policy the United States may share largely in this development. Russia needs the help of American capital and business enterprise in her economic development. The United States, with a surplus capital and with a steadily increasing industrial production, requires the immensely large Russian market as an outlet for its trade and its investment. The two democracies are in a position to cooperate in the mutual attainment of further economic success."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FURLONGS FOR STAR ATHLETES

Many of the United States Champions Now in War Service Are Seeking Chance to Go to St. Louis for Big 1917 Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many of the athletes who won championship titles in the United States National Association Athletic Union championships at Newark last year are at present in some branch of the United States service and are in training camps preparing themselves so that they will be able to represent their country in the great war with as much honor and success as they have while representing their respective clubs and colleges on the athletic field. The fact that they are doing their duty for the country, however, will not keep them from defending their titles won on the athletic field and those who have not obtained furloughs already in order to make the trip to St. Louis to compete in the national championships there on Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 3, have put in applications for a leave of absence around that time.

One of the first of the champion athletes in the service to obtain a furlough is W. A. Hummel of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., who won the national quarter-mile hurdle race at Newark last year and in so doing came within a fifth of a second of the world's record for that event. Hummel is with the Field Hospital at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington. He has written to Secretary F. W. Ruben of the A. A. U. that he is in fine form as he has been allowed two hours each day for training and has been granted a two weeks' furlough so that he can make the trip to St. Louis a few days before the big championship meet and finish up his training on the track where he will defend his title.

D. M. Scott of New Orleans, who won the half-mile championship last year in fast time, and Dana Jenkins, a 9-4.5a. sprinter, are at the Officers Training Camp at Fort L. H. Root, Little Rock, Ark., and both have been training hard with the national meet in view, and expect to be in record-breaking form by Sept. 1. R. L. Nourse of Princeton, who won the national junior javelin throw and finished third in the seniors with a throw of 172 ft. 8 in., will be among the missing champions this year as he is at present "somewhere in France" with the Princeton section of the American Ambulance Field Service. F. C. Smart of Northwestern University, who won the special 440-yard hurdle event at the Pennsylvania relay, last spring in 55-1.5a, defeating among others W. H. Meanix, the world's record holder, will compete in the nationals and promises to make Hummel break the record to win.

The good resultant from the A. A. U. promoting its championships in different cities each year is being brought to light every day. The national junior indoor championships were held outside of New York City for the first time last winter and were successfully conducted by the Third Field Artillery A. A. at Buffalo. The Ferguson Athletic Club of Buffalo, which was unheard of outside of Buffalo, surprised athletic followers by scoring enough points to put them in second place for the team championship and was only defeated by a slight margin by the great New York A. C. for first place. Spurred on by their success in those championships they are now going after greater honors, and have made known their intention of sending a strong team to St. Louis for the outdoor nationals. They will probably send a dozen men. This club gives promise of developing into one of the leading athletic organizations of the country and the good example set by these boys is followed by hundreds of other young Americans in Buffalo.

BOSTON TEAM IS VICTORIOUS IN PRINTERS' GAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, was turned over Monday to the Union Printers National Baseball League, for a game between the Boston printers and the typesetters of New York, which the former aggregation won by the score of 9 to 1. A display of poor fielding was the chief contributing factor to the defeat of the local printers, who played in anything but concentrated form throughout.

Errors which came at opportune moments gave the Boston players a starting run in their first inning and two more in the sixth. Then in the eighth session the entire New York defense went to pieces and six Boston runs were made, while two local pitchers, Bailey and Madgion were hit hard. A triple by Maggerty, the New York shortstop, followed by an other triple by Farrell, gave the local clan their run in the seventh inning, and saved New York from a shut out.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 6-3 11 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 5 5
Batteries—Carney and Harvey; Bailey and Madgion. Umpires—Marshall and Hoffman. Time—2h. 30m.

MINOR LEAGUE CLOSES
WATERLOO, Ind.—The Central Association will close its 1917 baseball season today. Lack of interest on the part of the public caused the Ft. Dodge team to withdraw Monday, and it was judged impossible to transfer the players to another city. Cedar Rapids withdrew last week.

PICKUPS

Cheney of Brooklyn held St. Louis to three hits yesterday and yet lost his game 1 to 0.

Burns of the Detroit Americans had a perfect day at bat yesterday, getting four hits in as many times up.

Johnson and Plank had a splendid pitcher's duel yesterday and the former won 1 to 0. Each allowed five hits.

There is only one game scheduled to be played in the National League today and that will bring Boston against Pittsburgh.

The New York Giants were leading the Cincinnati Reds 2 to 1 when their game was called yesterday at the end of the first inning.

Catcher O'Neill of the Cleveland club is one of the best in the major leagues today. Schalk of Chicago is the only one who seems to be his superior.

Lajoie, former Cleveland and Philadelphia star—who is managing the Toronto club of the International League this summer, is the real batting leader of the league, hitting for .361.

As both Boston and Chicago were defeated in the American League yesterday, the margin between first and second place remains the same. Cleveland, however, gained a full game on the two leaders.

Pitching a one-hit game and then having his team shut out was pretty hard on Foster of the Boston Red Sox. Two bases on balls and an error by himself were chiefly responsible for the two runs that defeated him.

While the Cleveland-Boston game yesterday was rather dragged out, there were one or two fielding plays which were most spectacular. Speaker, Hooper, Lewis and Evans turning in plays which cut off apparently sure safe hits.

Pitcher Mogridge of the New York Americans was the big factor in his team's victory and it was not in the pitching department that he excelled but in batting. His team scored five runs, three of which he drove in and the other two he scored himself.

Third Baseman Evans of the Cleveland Americans has been called for examination under the recent draft and will leave the club this evening. He says that he will not claim exemption. He is playing a very strong game for the Indians and is one of the most promising third-base recruits that has come up to the major leagues in some time.

There were two home runs in the Philadelphia-Chicago American League game yesterday and they accounted for five of the nine runs scored. Bodie of the Athletics made one with one man on the bases and Felsch of the White Sox made one with two on the bases. It was the sixth home run made by each of these players during the current season.

BASEBALL SUIT TO BE SETTLED BY J. C. TOOLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An important meeting of representatives of organized baseball and the Baltimore Club of the Federal League was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday. Bringing about a settlement of the Baltimore suit which was agreed on when the case was withdrawn from the United States court in Philadelphia a few weeks ago. J. K. Tener, B. B. Johnson and A. G. Herrmann, members of the National Commission, were present, as well as several National League club owners.

Former stockholders of the Baltimore club, with their counsel, were also present, and it was announced by President Tener Monday night that both parties in the action would soon come to a satisfactory adjustment. At the conference, it is understood, the case was placed in the hands of J. C. Toole, counsel of the National League, for settlement.

At yesterday's conference the much-discussed McGraw case was also taken up, and an early verdict is looked for from the National League directors on the alleged interviews, which Manager J. J. McGraw of the Giants repudiated.

BROWN TO PLAY FOOTBALL THIS COMING FALL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—E. W. Robinson of Boston, head coach of the Brown varsity football team, came here Monday afternoon to meet some of the directors of athletics and talk over the outlook for the coming fall season on the gridiron. The college football situation, although very uncertain, with Harvard and Yale making no schedule for this year, was viewed with hopefulness by Coach Robinson and some of the Brown leaders.

The present plan at Brown is to have a team and keep up the interest, and Robinson said in reply to a direct question: "There will be football at Brown this fall."

CHAMPION SHOT NOW MARINE
CHICAGO, Ill.—E. L. Clark of Baroda, Mich., who won the international shooting match between the United States and Denmark in Copenhagen in 1913, enlisted in the Marine Corps here Monday. He served in the Marine Corps from 1910 to 1914.

TENNIS PLAY AT THE MEADOW CLUB IS POSTPONED

Men's Singles Will Be Started This Afternoon With Women's Matches Beginning Tomorrow

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Play in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Meadow Club was scheduled to start Monday, but was postponed because the players who are to take part remained in New York, pleading as the excuse a desire to rest after an almost daily round of matches during the past few weeks. The men who will take part in the tournament came here just before nightfall and exhibition matches will begin today.

Miss Mary Browne, Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. R. H. Williams will not arrive until this afternoon and will not appear on the courts until tomorrow, according to present plans. The postponement of the women's events was at the request of G. T. Adee, president of the tennis association, who telephoned this morning to J. P. Lee, chairman of the tennis committee at the Meadow Club, that the women were too fatigued to go on the courts before the middle of the week.

Among those who arrived Monday night were J. R. Strachan, H. A. Throckmorton, F. C. Inman, L. E. Mahan will be here some time today. F. B. Alexander, K. H. Behr and N. W. Niles are expected the last of the week. Two of those who were expected, T. R. Pell and E. H. Binzen, will be unable to take part in the exhibition events.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
New Haven.....	51	24	.680
New London.....	41	33	.553
Lawrence.....	42	34	.552
Bridgeport.....	39	36	.520
Worcester.....	37	40	.480
Springfield.....	35	42	.457
Portland.....	34	45	.432
Hartford.....	28	50	.359

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Portland 11, Lawrence 9.
Springfield 16, Worcester 9.
New Haven 11, New London 0.
Bridgeport 4, Hartford 0.
Hartford 4, Bridgeport 1.

GAMES TODAY

Springfield at Worcester.
New Haven at New London.
Hartford at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT WINS AND LOSES CONTEST

HARTFORD, Conn.—Bridgeport and Hartford divided a double-header here Monday, Bridgeport taking the first, 1 to 0, and Hartford the second, 4 to 1. The first game was a pitchers' battle between Trautman and Grogan. Bridgeport bunched three of its six hits in the third inning for the only run scored.

FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bridgeport.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1 6 3
Hartford.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 7 1
Batteries—Grogan and P. Carroll.
Trautman and H. Carroll. Umpire—Brown. Time—1h. 15m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Hartford.....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 4-8 11
Bridgeport.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1 4 3
Batteries—Head and Smith; House and P. Carroll. Time—1h. 50m.

PORTLAND EASILY DEFEATS LAWRENCE

PORTLAND, Me.—Portland won about as it pleased from Lawrence here Monday afternoon, 11 to 2. The trouble was started in the fourth inning, when Flynn dropped an easy throw ball when a perfect play would have retired the side without a run. A batting rally followed; the home team scoring seven runs and putting the game out of reach.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Portland.....11 0 0 0 0 3 1 0-11 13 1
Lawrence.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 7 5
Batteries—Spaid and McGraw; Craig and Murphy. Umpire—Irwin. Time—1h. 57m.

NEW HAVEN WINS FROM NEW LONDON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven defeated New London here Monday, 11 to 0. Fortune was ineffective, yielding 14 hits. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New Haven.....4 0 1 2 0 2 0 0-11 14 1
New London.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 4
Batteries—Naylor and Devine; Fortune and Fish. Russell. Umpire, Waters. Time, 2h. 15m.

SPRINGFIELD WINS FROM WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Springfield batted McQuillan and Lindstrom hard here Monday and defeated Worcester 16 to 9. The Worcesterers made a remarkable rally. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Springfield.....0 5 0 2 3 1 0 0-16 19 2
Worcester.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2-9 12 2
Batteries: Gill, Sherman and Stephens; O'Connell; McQuillan, Lindstrom and Tyler. Umpire, Connolly. Time, 2h. 5m.

INDIANA SIGNS D. M. EVANS
BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—D. M. Evans, for nine years director of athletics at Beloit College of Beloit, Wis., has been chosen assistant coach at Indiana University and will begin his duties Sept. 1, it was announced Monday.

Coach Evans studied at Boston University before taking up coaching, and besides his work at Beloit has been physical director of athletic clubs in Manchester, N. H., and in Denver, Col.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Syracuse 2, Wilkesbarre 1.
Binghamton 1, Scranton 0.
Elmira 3, Reading 1.

LEADING CLUBS ARE DEFEATED

Cleveland Wins From Boston While Philadelphia Beats Chicago in American League Baseball Championship Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Chicago.....	66	38	.635
Boston.....	60	39	.606
Cleveland.....	56	49	.532
Detroit.....	54	48	.529
New York.....	51	48	.515
Washington.....	44	57	.437
Philadelphia.....	39	61	.371
St. Louis.....	38	65	.369

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Cleveland 2, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4.
New York 5, Detroit 3.
Washington 1, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Boston and Chicago were both defeated in the American League baseball championship race Monday afternoon and as Cleveland won its game, there was a tightening up of the first division percentages. Cleveland shut out Boston by a score of 2 to 0 and the Athletics won from Chicago 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

Two bases on balls a wide throw by Thomas and a two-base hit by Harris gave Cleveland two runs in the first inning of the game with the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Monday afternoon and as the world's champions were unable to put a run across the plate, the visitors secured the victory, 2 to 0.

Foster pitched for Boston and with the exception of the first inning pitched championship baseball. The two-base hit by Harris in the first inning was the only safe hit made off him during the entire game. He was given brilliant support in the field especially by Lewis and Hooper.

Klepper pitched eight innings for Cleveland and did finely. He was inclined to be unsteady at times, but was quite effective with men on bases. Bagby pitched the last part of the last inning and retired Boston runless when the champions had the bases full and only one out. Speaker and Evans played brilliantly in the field for Cleveland. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 1 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 1
Batteries—Klepper, Bagby and O'Neill; Foster and Thomas. Umpires—Evans and Mogridge. Time—1h. 53m.

PHILADELPHIA IS WINNER BY 5 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia defeated Chicago in the eleventh inning here Monday when McInnis singled and scored on Schang's triple. The score was 5 to 4.

The game was featured by Felsch's home run with two on the bases, and Bodie's home run with Grover on second. Numerous fine fielding plays were made by Bates, Grover, Felsch and Risberg starring. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Phila.....1 0 1 0 1 0 3 0-5 11 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0-1 5 2
Batteries—Noyes and Schang; Russell, Scott and Schalk. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly. Time—2h. 38m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS DETROIT CLUB, 5-3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mogridge's hitting enabled the New York Americans to defeat Detroit here Monday, 5 to 3. The pitcher hit two triples and a single and was responsible for all of New York's runs, driving in three and scoring two.

Burns of Detroit made four hits in four times up, while fine fielding by Peckinpaugh was another feature.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0-5 11 0
Detroit.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0-3 12 1
Batteries—Mogridge and Walters; Mitchell, Cunningham and Yelle. Spencer. Umpires—Dinneen and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 50m.

WASHINGTON WINS LONG GAME BY 10-0

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Americans defeated St. Louis here Monday, 10 to 0, in 11 innings. It was a fine pitching duel between Plank and Johnson. In the eleventh inning Smith was passed and scored when Milan and Foster singled. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-10 11 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 0
Batteries—Johnson and Ainsmith; Plank and Seaver. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 46m.

LEAGUE SUPPLIES NAVY
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Complete baseball outfits have been given to eight ships in the United States Navy by the eight teams of the National League. It was announced here Monday by Secretary J. A. Heyner.

In addition the league has donated hundreds of baseballs and other diamond paraphernalia to other units in the nation's military service, the announcement said.

IRON MOUNTAIN TENNIS TOURNAMENT GETS UNDER WAY

Good Field Starts in Patriotic Event to Aid the American Red Cross at Jackson, N. H.

JACKSON, N. H.—The annual open patriotic lawn tennis tournament for the benefit of the Red Cross, held by the Iron Mountain Lawn Tennis Club at Jackson under the sanction of the U. S. N. L. T. A., began Monday morning and all Jackson's hotel and the cottage colony turned out.

The events include men's and women's singles with a very good entry list considering prevailing conditions. The presence of several who had participated in the tennis tournament at Crawford Notch last week made it an especially interesting event, although only average tennis was expected. The junior championship has been abandoned. Drawings for men's and women's doubles and for mixed doubles will take place tonight.

North Conway and Intervale are aiding the Jackson Red Cross Society in securing money during the tournament and every automobile passing here Monday was flagged by W. N. Taylor of New York and tagged by Misses Mildred Robinson and Small of Intervale, and Mrs. J. S. Ford of Chicago. They secured \$34.19. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES

M. S. Hagar defeated P. C. Hart, 6-1, 6-3.
E. V. Page defeated W. I. Dole, by default.
G. A. Bushee defeated Edward J. Davy, by default.

J. T. Martin defeated Prof. N. F. Davis, by default.
W. H. Abbott defeated R. G. Young, Jr., 6-2, 6-1.

W. A. Meserve defeated R. L. Warren, by default.
L. Dondero defeated A. T. Ward, by default.

A. Leverich defeated H. A. Jackson, 6-2, 6-3.
M. L. Lesser defeated H. H. Wallace, 6-2, 6-1.

Second Round.
S. E. Ward, J. D. Hayman, H. McCullum and William Fray added.

McCullum defeated Fray, by default.
G. A. Bushee defeated Dr. W. R. Isard, by default.

W. H. Abbott defeated J. T. Martin, 6-0, 6-0.
S. E. Ward defeated J. D. Hayman, 6-2, 6-0.

A. Leverich defeated L. Dondero, by default.
A. Leverich defeated W. A. Meserve, by default.

TWO MOTORBOAT RACES ASSURED FOR THIS MONTH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two races between the high-powered speed boats are certain to be held this month, the first of these over the St. Lawrence River course for the Thousand Islands Challenge Cup, Aug. 8, 9, and 10; and the other for the Gold Challenge Cup at Minneapolis, Aug. 23, 24, and 25.

Hawkeye, owned by A. L. Judson of this city, commodore of the Lake George Racing Association, and president of the American Power Boat Association, which won the Thousand Islands cup last season, will be the defender, and the challenger is Miss Detroit II, which challenges in behalf of the Detroit Yacht Club instead of for the Miss Detroit Association of the same name. It is understood that the same engines which were installed in the boat a year ago will be used, but that she has a new hull with some refinements in its hydroplane construction.

Peter Pan VIII, a new craft owned by James Simpson of this city and others, also will be a contender for the cup. It is possible, too, that Miss Minneapolis, winner of the Gold Challenge cup last year, will be a contender, to give her a tryout for the work of defending her own trophy later in the month. Glenn Curtiss may be represented by Miss Miami, a craft about whose abilities little is known here and A. G. Miles will start P. D. Q. VI.

Miss Minneapolis will be the defender of the gold challenge cup which is to be raced for this year at Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis. Miss Detroit is again the challenger, and Peter Pan VIII challenges on behalf of the Thousand Islands Club as well.

Commodore Judson, who always drives his own boat, will probably have Hawkeye in the race, rather to make a good field than for any hope of winning. A field of four and good sport, with a probability of more record breaking, are certainities.

OULMET AND BRADY IN BIG GOLF MATCH

Francis Oulmet of the Woodland Golf Club, former United States open and amateur golf champion, and M. J. Brady of the Oakley Country Club, Massachusetts State open champion, are to meet in a golf match for the Red Cross.

The match is to be a home-and-home affair with the first meeting taking place Aug. 16 on the links of the Oakley Club and the second Aug. 23 at the Woodland links.

SCHAEFER AFTER NEW MEN
MUSKOGEE, Mich.—Herman Schaefer, who is now scouting for the New York Giants, arrived here Monday to look over the players in the Central League.

N. A. B. A. ELECTS JEACKLE
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—At a meeting of the National Amateur Baseball Association here Monday J. Jeackle was named as director in the East.

ANNUAL PRESS CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF PLAY BEGINS

A. L. Hedley and J. G. Anderson Are Chief Winners on the Opening Day at Dunwoodie

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. L. Hedley and J. G. Anderson carried off the major part of the laurels in the opening rounds of the annual press golf championship held at the Dunwoodie Golf Club. Hedley excelled the expectations of the handicappers by turning in a card of 82, 14-68 for his morning 18 holes which gave him the net prize by a big margin. Anderson had the second best net with 74, 3-71, but since his 74 was the low gross and brought a prize for this he could not qualify in the net division. W. C. Wood got the second net with 85, 16-72.

Anderson easily outplayed the field, but was expected to since he is one of the low handicap men of the metropolitan district. He turned in a 79 for the afternoon to add to his 74 of the morning, which gave him a big lead on the 72-hole medal laurels, that are to be played to decide the title. Thirty-six holes in the final play will be held next Monday at Dunwoodie by the eight leaders.

Hedley, paired with Grantland Rice, president of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, led in the best ball team been arranged to play the rest of the competition. They had 73 for the round, which, with half of their combined handicap of 18, gave them a net best ball of 64. Anderson and E. M. Alexander were second with 72, 7-65. The totals of the qualifiers and the pairings for the final rounds next Monday follow:

J. G. Anderson, 74, 73-153, and Grantland Rice, 80, 82-162; A. L. Hedley, 82, 86-168, and F. T. Pope, 93, 84-177; David Hall, 91, 90-181, and E. M. Alexander, 95, 97-182; A. C. Murray, 98, 98-196, and A. E. Owens, 106, 94-200.

The team play resulted as follows: A. L. Hedley and Grantland Rice, 73, 5-64; J. G. Anderson and E. M. Alexander, 72, 4-63; H. E. Atner and David Hall, 82, 16-68; F. T. Pope and Theodore Mitchell, 83, 17-68; A. E. Owens and W. C. Wood, 85, 17-68; P. L. Campbell and H. Hoyt, 90, 22-68; A. P. Roth and C. P. Laux, 85, 17-68; A. Kennedy and A. C. Murray, 94, 16-73.

RACES PLANNED FOR LARCHMONT CLUB SLOOPS

Contests to Be Held Every Saturday, Starting This Week—New Rigs to Be Tried Out

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With five of the six new yachts of the Larchmont Yacht Club O class now in the water a series of races between them has been arranged to be sailed each Saturday over the club's 23-mile triangular course, the first race of the series to take place next Saturday afternoon.

Saturday's race will be something of a novelty in that it will have former Commodore M. E. Plant's recent purchase as a competitor. She will have the conventional rig as have all the other sloops of the fleet with the exception of Commodore Ford's Varuna. The latter is fitted with the so-called Marconi rig, which is to be thoroughly tested until the owners of yachts of the class have decided which rig will produce the best results.

If the Marconi rig is agreed on as making the yachts faster all six of the craft, including Dr. Bishop's, which is not yet ready for racing, will have the new type of sail so as to put them on equal terms in the racing for next season, by which time it is hoped by members of the club racing activities may be resumed.

Four of the sloops which have been racing for the last three weeks started out for a brush Saturday afternoon, though there was scarcely wind enough to fill their sails. They had a reach up the sound, and then started across the sound for the Long Island shore. Before reaching there they ran into a soft spot and in a short time the wind died out entirely. So the day's trial was abandoned, the yachts being towed back to Larchmont harbor by their tenders.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P C
Providence.....	62	41	.602
Newark.....	60	42	.588
Baltimore.....	61	44	.5

BIG WIN-THE-WAR CONVENTION IS HELD IN TORONTO

Great Mass Meeting Demands Suspension of Politics and Whole-Hearted Concentration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario win-the-war convention opened here on Aug. 2, when the great Arena held over 5000 people representing all political parties, who were eager to join hands in a union win-the-war government. There were more than 1000 out-of-town delegates at the opening and every train arriving during the two convention days brought in hundreds more, every district in the province being represented. J. M. Godfrey, chairman; Benjamin A. Gould, vice-chairman; Frank Wise, honorary secretary and Henry W. King, recording secretary, and 100 prominent citizens occupied the platform.

Mr. Godfrey made a stirring and virile address. "The issue in this election is clear," he said. "Shall the Government of Canada be a war Government or an anti-war Government? Shall we win the war or quit the war?" he continued. "The time has come when all who are for the war have to get on the side and all who are against the war have to get on the other side. Our first job is to scrap the two political machines which have proved their utter worthlessness in this emergency. But while the old machine must disappear, it is necessary to create a new one—strong, vigorous and well-organized—a new machine with a higher motive than power and patronage. The new machine must be born with the impulse of national patriotism. The leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier cannot be accepted by anyone who wants to keep Canada effectively in this war, but I earnestly believe Sir Robert Borden will form the very best government he can, and that in it, official liberalism will have a strong representation."

N. W. Rowell, leader of the opposition, said he was quite willing to postpone any attempt to defeat his political opponents until after the conclusion of the war and the victory of the Allies' cause.

Sir William Hearst urged the necessity of cooperation in placing candidates so that conscription Liberals and conscription Conservatives would nowhere oppose each other.

Mayor Church called attention to the fact that while discussions were continuing in Canada, Canadians were withering away at the front, and urged immediate action, whilst several others spoke along the same line, all agreeing that politics must be discarded and that loyalty to the motherland must take its place in the form of a union government without fear or favor.

At the afternoon meeting, a resolution adopted by the whole assembly, gave "expressions of respect to the memory of those who have fallen for the freedom of the world in the great war, of sympathy to the bereaved, and of love and sympathy to our fellow citizens of the other provinces who are working to win the war, and particularly to those in Quebec, who in the face of much discouragement and opposition are striving to support adequately the men who have gone forth so bravely and nobly to serve their country," and instructed the chairman to send to Sir Arthur Currie, in command of the Canadian forces at the front, the following cablegram:

"The people of Ontario assembled at the Arena, Toronto in a great win-the-war convention made up of men and women of all parties, are demanding that party politics be dropped, that a national non-partisan win-the-war government be established, that all the win-the-war elements in Canada support such a national government and that conscription be at once employed to reinforce our brave soldiers battling on the field of honor, to whom are sent greetings of admiration, affection and confidence."

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel, swordfish and groundfish were brought to the Fish Pier today; prices held high. Swordfish sold slightly lower than on Monday. Mackerel arrivals: Cormorant 10,000 small, William A. Wells 3000 and Lucia 28,000 large and medium, and 12,000 tinklers, and 50 bbls salted mackerel. Swordfish arrivals: Metacomet 82 fish, Topsail Girl 76, and Ethel Marian 75. Groundfish arrivals: Str Breaker 79,000 pounds, schooners Athena 35,900, Ellen & Mary 49,100, Commonwealth 44,400, Josephine De Costa 31,000, Progress 36,000, W. M. Goodspeed 23,400, Gertrude De Costa 19,300, Robert & Arthur 38,300, Pauline 26,300 and a swordfish, Patriot 29,600, Genesta 31,900, Georgiana 4500, Josie & Phoebe 45,000, Rebecca 17,000, and Elenora De Costa 31,500. The Hortense arrived too late to sell at the early auction. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.67, steak cod \$8.75@12, market cod \$5.25, pollock \$7.50, large hake \$5.50, small hake \$4, and cusk \$6.25. Swordfish sold at 15¢ cents per pound, and mackerel from 10 to 12½ cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Sylvanian 240,000 pounds fresh fish, Joseph P. Mesquita 200,000, Mary P. Goulart 175,000, Kineo 125,000 and 50,000 salted, Elsie G. Silva 170,000, A. P. Andrew 220,000, and the following with mackerel: Margaret L. 2500 pounds tinklers, Naomi Bruce 2700, and small boats 1060.

CANADIANS TO HAVE AERO CAMP IN TEXAS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lieut. H. B. Denton, in charge of recruiting here for the British Royal Flying Corps, will soon go to Texas to lay out an aviation

camp for the Canadians. A statement given out at the British Recruiting Mission says: "This camp in Texas will mean closer cooperation between the American and the British forces. The plan is to reproduce in Texas aviation schools like those at Camp Borden, Camp Mohawk, Camp Rathbun, Camp Seaside and Camp Armour Heights. "Lieutenant Denton laid out the Canadian flying grounds. A large number of the cadets recruited in New York will be sent to Texas to finish their training."

REAL ESTATE

An improved property changed hands today located 616 Columbus Avenue, South End, consisting of a large double well front brick dwelling, together with 3306 square feet of land, assessed for \$24,200, and \$9400 of that amount is carried on the land. Julius C. Westmoreland was the purchaser and Tillie Plumley conveyed title.

Papers have also gone to record in the transfer of a property belonging to Clara E. Brown et al., 8 Cushing Avenue, North End. This parcel consists of a two-story and basement brick dwelling house, standing on 616 square feet of land, and taxed for \$2300, \$1400 of this being land value. The buyer is Charles E. Beckwith, deed coming through Henry N. Lusier.

BUILDING ACTIVITY

The Evatt Construction Company of Boston has been awarded the contract for the erection of a large warehouse in the Charlestown Navy Yard, to be 300 by 180 feet, built of reinforced concrete and brick, six stories high. Work has already commenced on the foundation. The estimated cost is \$500,000. The Morgan Memorial Cooperative Stores and Industries, who are building the Church of all Nations on Wheeler Street, South End, have progressed so far with the work that it will soon be under roof. In addition to a large auditorium there will be class rooms, an assembly hall, library and kitchen. The improvement is expected to cost about \$150,000.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

A small property at 18-20 Kent Street, Roxbury, belonging to Estelja R. Griner et al. has been purchased by Clara J. Evans. The frame dwelling house and 1179 square feet of land, is taxed on a valuation of \$1400, equally divided between the land and the improvements.

Israel Brilliant et al. bought from Agostino De Stefano et al. a group of vacant building lots aggregating about 44,250 square feet of land, all fronting on Stratton Street facing Franklin Field, Dorchester, assessed at from 15 to 17 cents a square foot.

HINGHAM COUNTRY PLACE SOLD

Mrs. Hannah A. Tower has sold her estate of 27 acres of land, including a large apple orchard, situated on Hobart Street, in the town of Hingham, Plymouth County. There is an imposing two-story house with modern improvements, also stable, garage and other outbuildings. Frederick W. Hersey bought through the Chapin Farm Agency.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Atlantic Ave., 739-749, Beach St., 143-151, Ward 5; Beach St. Trust, James E. McLaughlin; brick postal station.

Adams St., 1051, rear, Ward 21; Florence Chute; brick garage. Childs St., 24-32, Ward 24; Sunny Side Land Co.; frame dwellings. Tampa St., 71, Ward 24; Albert E. Walsh; frame dwellings. Ashmont St., 434, Ward 20; Gillis & McGilvary, H. L. Ray; frame dwellings. Dumbarton Rd., 8, Ward 23; Joseph Baden; frame storage. Causeway, 40, Ward 5; H. Shapiro; alter manufacturing. Bowdoin St., 2-8, Bowdoin Ave., 108-110, Ward 19; Henry Thorne; alter restaurant. Columbus Ave., 377, Ward 7; L. Leverone; alter stores and dwelling. Washington St., 224-20, Ward 12; C. P. Curtis; alter restaurant and bakery.

NEW SOUTH BOSTON CAPTAIN OF POLICE

John J. Rooney, a lieutenant at the Hanover Street Police Station, at roll call tonight will formally take over his duties as captain and be assigned to Station 12, South Boston, according to an order issued by Stephen A. O'Meara, Police Commissioner of Boston. At the same time, Martin H. King of the Lagrange Street Station will assume his new duties as lieutenant and be assigned to take Lieutenant Rooney's place in the North End.

In police circles today, the promotion of Lieutenant Rooney to a captaincy is being received with approval. He has taken part in many prominent cases, and it was largely through his efforts that the domestic desertion bureau in the District-Attorney's office was established. He joined the police force Aug. 23, 1898 and was sent to the Back Bay district. Since then he has been promoted steadily. Martin King has been on the force 16 years. In 1909 he was made a sergeant.

MR. DENMAN MAY AIR SHIP CONTROVERSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The late Goethals-Denman shipping row may be aired in Congress. William Denman, late chairman of the Government Shipping Board, announces that he will furnish the California delegation details of his differences with General Goethals and will ask to have the statement printed in the Congressional Record. Mr. Denman says he has President Wilson's permission for this seeking vindication before the public. The former chairman has opened his campaign with a statement claiming that his policies have been adopted by the new shipping board, under Admiral Capps and Chairman Hurley. Striking disclosures are promised in Mr. Denman's statement to Congress.

ENVOY EXPECTS FAIR UNITED STATES DEAL

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Confidence that the United States will "not cause any unnecessary hardship to neutrals" in its food restriction policy was expressed on Monday by Herman Lagerantz, head of the Swedish Commission sent to this country to confer regarding a possible food embargo against his country, who sailed from this port for a brief visit of consultation with his Government in regard to the situation.

A passenger on the same vessel was Dr. Paul Ritter, former Minister to the United States from Switzerland, who said he was going home before making his new post as Minister to The Hague, where he was recently transferred.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Henry H. Dennison, chairman of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce appointed to solve the problem of supplementary training, has for some years been one of the ablest, most independent and far-sighted members of that commercial organization, holding important official positions and serving on important committees of investigation. He is a prominent member of the voluntary commission at Washington, which has for its special duty the conservation of all possible national resources. The new task which he has just assumed for Boston and Massachusetts has to do with devising a method by which the persons now rejected on grounds of physical deficiency can still be used as members of the Army, after a period. Mr. Dennison is head of a large manufacturing corporation at Framingham, where a large number of employees have been brought under excellent conditions of cooperative labor, with efficiency ideals dominant and yet with the business humanely administered. He brings to his dual tasks exceptional technical qualifications as a social investigator and as a successful, practical, yet idealistic manufacturer.

The Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, G. C. M. G., has recently opened the second session of the Seventh Commonwealth Parliament. He has been Governor-General of Australia for the last three years. Educated at Sandhurst, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson began his career in the Grenadier Guards, but subsequently left the Army and devoted himself to politics. In 1884 he was returned as Liberal member for Ross and Cromarty, and in 1886 he was returned for Leith Burghs, a constituency he continued to represent until his appointment as Governor-General of Australia in 1914. On two occasions he acted as private secretary to Lord Rosebery, when the latter was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he became a Lord of the Treasury in 1894. Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson owns a considerable amount of land, and has always taken a special interest in forestry. Any schemes for afforestation, or for the protection of trees, are sure of his sympathetic attention and support.

Robert Heinrich Lowie, ethnologist and anthropologist, who is to teach those subjects at the University of California next year, is now associate curator of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. He is a native of Vienna, Austria, arrived in New York City when a mere boy, and from the New York public schools went into the College of the City of New York, and thence to Columbia University, where he got his Ph. D. for work done in anthropology. In 1909 he joined the staff of the American Museum, and now he goes to the Pacific Coast for a period of instruction of teaching duties with Dr. A. L. Kroeber of the University of California. His research work has done much to increase knowledge of the Indians of the United States and Canada.

ada. As editor of technical journals devoted to anthropology and ethnology, he has increased the range of his influence.

Edward K. Massee, recently promoted to be a judge advocate in the Regular United States Army, has been serving in that capacity since March, 1912, and has back of him a creditable record in that specialized form of military service, in his case rendered mainly in the Philippines. He is a graduate of the law school of the University of Minnesota, a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and also of the Staff College. His case is interesting because typical of some of the rapid ascents to places of influence that have been made lately by men without West Point training. Thus he first entered the Army as a private in the artillery, and in the war with Spain was a minor officer in the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. When the war with Spain ceased, he reenlisted in the Army and, for two years, was a private and a non-commissioned officer. By 1915 he had won his captaincy.

Charles Stelzel, who is to have charge of the campaign of the Federal Council of Churches against the liquor traffic, in which \$1,000,000 in advertising is to be spent in 3500 cities of the United States, is an experienced social leader and publicity agent, who has had charge of large propaganda enterprises of this kind, and who knows the technique of such operations quite as well, probably, as any man in the United States. He first attracted attention by the fact that, as a trained artisan and a man who knew the industrial situation from the inside, and also as a clergyman, he was able for 10 years (1903 to 1913) to direct the department of "church and labor" which the Presbyterian Church North carried on. Later, when the "Men and Religion Forward Movement" came along, he was put in charge of its department of social service. For two years he was engaged with a staff of subordinates in studying, for the Federal Government, the economic effects of the liquor traffic in Europe. Still later he was employed by the Anti-Saloon League to take charge of its labor department and enlist in its support the trade unionists of the country. In these and in other ways Mr. Stelzel has come to have much experience as a propagandist, strategist, conversant with the social data, with employers' and wage-earners' points of view, and to be well posted on the ways and means by which the press of the country may be induced to cooperate in reform movements.

Abbott Henderson Thayer, an artist resident at Monadnock, N. H., is coming into prominence because of his writings as long ago as 1896 in which he showed the part that coloration in animals played in their defensive life. In Europe, to a greater extent than in the United States, his books have attracted the attention not only of naturalists but of military men; and the emphasis that is now being put by the French, English, and Italian armies on "camouflage" arises in part

from the influence of this New England artist and naturalist. Mr. Thayer is a Bostonian of an old and influential family, his grandfather having been the founder of the Chauncy Hall School. His training as an artist was obtained in Paris, mainly under Gérôme. From boyhood he was much interested in animal life, and his earliest labors as an artist were in this field. Later he became interested in portraiture of men, and women, and in symbolic art, especially as used in mural decoration. It is in this latter field that he has done some of his best work.

TRAVEL VOUCHERS ISSUED BY MAYOR

Certificates of identification, originated by Mayor Curley, are proving a boom to Bostonians who are compelled to enter Canada on business. The strict search for draft dodgers and enemy aliens on the part of the United States and Dominion officials has caused all sorts of trouble to travelers who were unable to prove their identity. Protests at the Mayor's office brought about the issuance of the certificates.

About 200 of these certificates have been issued. Returning tourists say they are honored by the inspectors of the United States and in every part of Canada, and that their presentation has resulted in securing exemption from payment of the British head tax of \$8.

MEDIATOR IN DANBURY, CONN.

DANBURY, Conn.—Robert M. McWade, a Federal mediator, today brought about a conference between the employers and men of the six hat shops in this city, in which a strike has been on for several weeks. A deadlock in the situation had been brought about by the manufacturers refusing to treat with any but a new union under local control. The conference came after a patriotic appeal by Mr. McWade. The conference will be resumed tomorrow.



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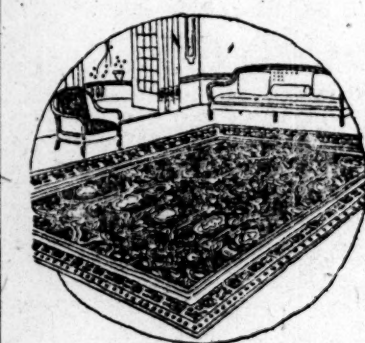
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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

RUSSIAN ORDER
FEATURES SHOES

Enormous Amounts of Leather
Required for Army Contract
Placed in United States—
Local Market Expectant

Special report for The Christian
Science Monitor

The most prominent subject before the Boston shoe market today is the late Russian Army shoe order, approximately 2,000,000 pairs. Not that it helps to disperse the dull spell, which has been hanging around for some time, but rather what effect it may have in the leather market, for it is near the time when local manufacturers should be covering some of their fall contracts, and as heavy leather is not accumulating for more shoes or accoutrements, it keeps leather buyers keyed up to all sorts of anticipation, which is not a desirable feature, when the extent of fall activity is still doubtful.

The present trade conditions are remarkable when considered with the war environments which cannot be ignored, nor even estimated, for they may develop without a moment's notice into demands which might be embarrassing financially, commercially and individually.

As it is, the only hint that something unusual has worked its way into the business is the fact that prices are holding firm under the pressure of an inertia approaching that which the shoe trade experienced during the financial panic of 1907.

It is further noticed, and with features equally as strange, that the low ebb of activity is void of that element of anxiety which similar periods have so completely possessed.

Therefore, the shoe market is viewing the situation with patience, and even confidence that affairs will soon right themselves. The trade is well prepared to handle greater business, even though it approaches the abnormal.

As it is, trade conditions might be worse, for there are quite a number of plants which are running partly, if not fully up to capacity. The most encouraging news comes from Haverhill, Mass., where factories are starting up, on their fall and early spring business.

Lynn it is expected will be out of it, for another season, as the shoe-makers decline all offers to bring about an agreement between labor and the manufacturers. However, although there is a desire on the part of the main body of workers to resume operations, the governing force is holding out.

Manufacturers of men's fine footwear are particularly busy. Although they have booked a fair amount of business with the retailers, jobbing houses are still holding off their spring business. They are, to be sure, facing quotations high enough to cause reluctance, but the present conditions in the leather market cannot encourage buyers to wait much longer for concessions hoped for, if not expected. Light leather has had its tumble and is now held firmly with a trend upward, therefore, with the situation permeated with war's demands, this portion of the shoe market appears destined to a higher range of prices rather than a lower one.

Men's side upper leather shoes are selling fairly well, but not quite up to their reputation. Just why this lull in the trading is so prolonged has not yet been understood, for there is no line in the market so sure to feel the effects of the Army orders as these goods. With the constant drain upon the stock of leather this line uses, it would be miraculous if values should even soften. The Russian order placed this week will require 6,000,000 feet or 100,000 head of cattle, to say nothing of the bottom stock. Of course there are thousands of branded hides which are not suitable for such orders, but these big operations have a strengthening influence, so as long as these war orders come, there is every reason to expect firmness, or to be plain about it, an advance before winter begins. Therefore, any line of shoes made from the better grades of side upper leather ought to be a good purchase at today's prices.

The packer hide market is strong for late hides and weak for winter, or long-haired hides. Trading is quite brisk for July, August and September pull-offs with prices ranging from 7 to 8 cents a pound above those ruling a year ago.

These are practically all for Army goods, the domestic demand for civilian footwear being dull, and without interest. This condition of the home market, however, is more of a periodical matter than might be supposed. Then again, even if it were to show its usual activity, it would not attract much notice, as its trading would dwarf before the fabulous amounts tanners are called upon with which to supply the growing armies.

Reports show that many young cattle are found in the receipts at the different headquarters, a regrettable feature which time may reveal, if kept up. It is also said that fair sized consignments would be made from South America if shipping space could be obtained. Such invoices would tend to save young stock, as hides from South America are all off big mature stock.

The future for prime hides has a strong aspect and no one can tell where the top range of prices will finally land, but if the war lasts long enough to organize big armies, the demand for leather will increase, so hides will be wanted, consequently it is essential that the supply should be augmented, as far as is possible, by

the southern countries. As it is, the conditions are not promising of any cheaper leather this coming fall, but it looks suspiciously like higher hides and higher leather if quality is standardized in the contracts.

The army orders from here and abroad have hardened the prices of sole leather, still no marked advance is yet reported. Domestic business is light, the most that can be said in its favor is a little more buying by the sole cutters and daily inquiries by manufacturers. No. 1 hemlock sides are quoted at 50 to 70. Good damaged 47 to 50. Union light backs, tannery run 70, heavies 75. Oak tanned heavy backs are scarce, quotations varying from 85 to 88.

There is a little more activity shown in the calfskin market, but buyers are operating in a small way. Colors take precedence in the transactions, black skins continuing dull. Prices seem to have struck low mark, trade or no trade, as tanners are paying 55 for prime skins in the hair, and claim there is little in the business when 65 is all they can get for finished black stock. If the shoe trade should pick up sharply, such prices would disappear.

The side upper leather market is where real active buying is going on. Here again Army business gets all the credit. Such footwears and also other army goods require this sort of leather in large quantities. The call has been heavy, but the fact that it will come again and keep coming is what makes this leather hold firm in price, for if the war lengthens the consumption of this desirable tannage will be incalculable. Shoe buyers may, therefore, see how unlikely it is for anything resembling a slump in value to come to side upper leather. It is true that there is a certain percentage of this stock not up to specifications, but the enormous amount that is kept in the balance from falling in price. In other words, the big trading has a bullish effect on the entire market.

Glazed kid dealers are not doing very much, even though concessions are to be had on about every grade. After all, it is the demand that makes for activity, prices having almost nothing to do with it, for the most lively times kid merchants ever enjoyed was when blacks were selling at 75c and fancy colors at \$1 and over. As a matter of fact, the shoe factories have been almost at a standstill for many weeks, so kid was unattractive at any fair price. The reports from the shoe cities hereabouts are more encouraging and if only a portion of the talk is true there will soon be a different story coming from the glazed kid shops.

Foreign shipments are growing, some large lots having been sent abroad during the last 10 days.

MUNICIPAL BOND
SALES IN CANADA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Municipal bond sales in Canada for July, as compiled by Monetary Times, Toronto, amounted to \$8,814,480, compared with \$1,642,003 for June and \$1,485,225 for corresponding month last year. July total was made substantial by sale of \$3,000,000 5 per cent five-year Greater Winnipeg Water District bonds, approximately \$2,000,000 having been sold in Canada and \$1,000,000 in United States.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 8.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Baltimore—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S. Charleston—S. C. H. Fichter; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex. Chicago—J. H. Wickman of Smith Wallace Shoe Co. Cincinnati—C. J. Vasquez; U. S. Danbury, Wis.—J. C. Clancy; Essex. Philadelphia—J. A. Meaney of Joseph I. Meaney & Co.; Copley-Plaza. Philadelphia—L. J. Crandell; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Portela; U. S. Porto Rico—Pedro Fullana; U. S. San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln St. Scranton, Pa.—H. H. Klein of D. Klein & Son; 306 Summer St., Brockton. St. Louis—A. Palan; U. S. Terre Haute, Ind.—Charles Beplay; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Frankfort, Ky.—J. F. Montgomery of Hoge Montgomery Co.; Adams.
Milwaukee—A. H. Weinberger of A. H. Weinberger, Inc.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

Twenty-four solid trains of anthracite are headed direct to New England from Pennsylvania fields. Steamship Deepwater, built for Darro-Mann Coal Company at a cost of \$750,000 and launched July 28, has been sold to American & Italian Steamship Company at a profit of \$1,250,000. Deepwater is largest vessel ever constructed for coal-carrying trade, being designed for a capacity of 12,785 tons of coal exclusive of her bunker supply.

GOLD IMPORTS FIGURES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gold to amount of \$1,645,000 has been received from Canada at Philadelphia mint for account of J. P. Morgan & Co. Shipments of current movement now amount to \$1,045,000, and total imports all sources by years since 1915 follow: 1915, \$451,955,000; 1916, \$635,745,000; 1917 (to date), \$535,076,000; grand total, \$1,672,776,000.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 81½c, up 1c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 41½d, up ¼d.

RAILROAD BONDS
STILL SHOWING
RECEDING TREND

Bond Market Now Particularly
Interested in Rate of the Next
United States Federal Loan

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroad bonds continued their receding tendency last week. Average price of 10 highest grade issues dropped to 88.55, compared with 88.87 at close of previous week. On the other hand, 10 lower grade rails strengthened slightly. Both public utility and industrial issues closed the week somewhat below closing prices of preceding week, but this movement was probably without special significance inasmuch as both groups are still considerably above their low prices of the year.

With the next Government loan to be offered on Nov. 15, as stated from Washington, bond market interest is now centered on the question of whether the new issue will bear 3½ per cent or 4 per cent interest. If 3½ per cent, it would seem that further selling of corporate bonds would be of limited volume and almost wholly by those who wished to put proceeds in Government securities. If the rate should be 4 per cent with tax free privilege included, undoubtedly there would have to be another readjustment of bond prices to meet new issue.

Prominent bankers have had the feeling that this readjustment would not be so drastic as that of last spring and early summer. An entirely different situation would arise if Congress should make so radical a departure as making new Government loan subject to taxation. In that event, relative merits of corporation and Government bonds would be a factor determining market prices of the former, whereas now they are in a sense discriminated against by tax exemption privilege enjoyed by latter. And if it should be decided to tax Government issues, municipals and new farm loan bonds might come next.

Only foreign government financing permitted in this country since entrance into war was completed last week in offering by bankers of \$100,000,000 two-year 5 per cent Dominion of Canada notes at 98. Subscriptions were sufficient to relieve syndicate participants of any liability. In face of warnings from Washington that investors should conserve resources for coming Government loan, it was gratifying that the loan was satisfactorily disposed of. In view of the fact that exchange situation between this country and Canada made it necessary for the Dominion to relieve the situation as was recognized at the capital, it seemed unfortunate that anything should have emanated which might be construed as discouraging to this transaction.

BETHLEHEM STEEL
NEW FINANCING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles M. Schwab has been putting millions of dollars back into Bethlehem Steel. Most of the money is being spent for making steel for war purposes, largely ammunition and shipbuilding.

It was announced some time ago that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation would spend \$20,000,000 for new buildings to turn out war material for the United States Government. The company expects very little return on this investment.

New shipbuilding plants will require millions of dollars in addition, and it would not be strange, if later on, Bethlehem would do some new financing. The company itself made no subscription to Liberty bonds, due to the vast outlay necessary to complete plants for war products. However, Charles M. Schwab, personally, and the employees of the Bethlehem Company subscribed for more than \$7,000,000 of Liberty bonds.

In the first half of this year estimates of profits for Bethlehem Steel after all charges, including preferred dividends, ranged between \$90 and \$100 a share on the basis of \$29.50 common stock. Later on it was stated that earnings would be less in the last half owing to completion of very profitable foreign contracts and the fact that the rise in the cost of materials would cut down profits on ships contracted for when costs were considerably lower. That was before the Government announced its present war tax program.

CIRCULATION IS
AT NEW RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Money in circulation in the United States, the Treasury Department's circulation statement shows, reached a new high record Aug. 1, the total on that date being \$4,852,084,469, an increase of nearly 23 per cent in a year. This includes gold, silver and all forms of currency, but does not include money in the treasury, which would bring the total up to \$5,513,292,894.

The per capita circulation Aug. 1 was \$46.53, showing an increase of \$7.53 in a year, greater than in any other similar period. The amount of gold in the treasury and in circulation was \$3,086,215,498, an increase of \$586,000,000 within the year and of approximately \$1,300,000,000 since the European war started.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A special meeting of stockholders of Electric Bond & Share Company will be held Aug. 23 to act on proposed increase in authorized stock from \$16,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by \$4,000,000 stock divided in 20,000 preferred shares and 20,000 common.

LONDON MONEY
SUPPLY AMPLE

Tendency of Rates, However, Is
to Harden Slightly on Account of
Big Government Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—During the week ending Saturday, July 14, money has been in comfortable supply, though the tendency of rates has been slightly harder, as compared with the previous seven days. The chief contributing factor to this situation has been the Government operations in Treasury bills, large amounts of which have been maturing and the sales over the counter have been correspondingly heavy. It is to be noted that the joint stock banks have not lowered their deposit rates, which points to a policy of caution on their part, in regard to the future. It is, of course, impossible to say what the Treasury's intentions are with respect to any war loan issues it may have in view, but for the present it seems likely that the Government will depend principally upon Treasury bills for its supply of credit, and probably an effort will be made to extend the issues of exchequer bonds. The position in New York and Washington continues to command great interest in London, and considerable satisfaction is expressed in London financial circles at the able way in which the monetary situation in New York has been taken care of. There is no getting away, however, from the fact that the monetary situation both in England and the United States is more than ever dependent upon the volume of trade between Europe and the North American continent, and competent critics of the situation are consistent in the emphasis they place upon this factor.

The usual weekly return of the Bank of England issued under date of July 11 again shows a heavy decrease in the bank's holding of the yellow metal. The reduction under this item amounts to no less than £1,810,000, leaving a total bullion holding of £53,432,000, which is the lowest figure touched by the bullion stock since February of last year. Evidently the directors of the bank have decided to let such a large amount out for the purpose of adjusting the exchange, but the resultant diminution of the metal stock is not favorable and is naturally to be avoided if possible. Against the loss of gold, however, there was a moderate contraction of £272,000 in the net circulation, but the reserve at £31,952,000 is very low, and in fact one has to go back to September of 1914 to find an equally low level for this item. The ratio of reserve to liabilities is nearly ¼ per cent lower at 19 per cent. The only other movements of importance shown by the weekly statement of the central establishment is a reduction in other deposits of £4,476,000 and other securities are also £2,480,000 down.

The Exchequer accounts for the week ending July 7 again show an expansion in the revenue, but there is also to be recorded a rather heavy amount of out-goings which total for the seven days £54,873,000, nearly £60,000,000 of which is for war purposes. When the fresh vote of credit becomes due in about a fortnight's time, it will not be surprising if the current rate of expenditure is again found to have been exceeding expectations.

The revenue collected by the Treasury aggregated £12,151,000, of which income tax produced £4,308,000, and excess profits duty £3,142,000; allowing for some small borrowings, the deficit for the week was £42,665,000; as various loans yielded £50,473,000, the cash balances were increased to the extent of £7,808,000; after paying off £43,349,000 of maturing Treasury bills, there was a net yield from this class of paper of £29,000,000 for the week. Exchequer bonds brought in £4,929,000, and war saving certificates produced £700,000.

The silver market again shows increased activity. The quotation rose during the week under review to 41d. on Friday, but reacted again on Saturday to 40½d., which movement was to a certain extent due to the decision of the Indian Government to prohibit private importing the metal except under license.

Business on the Royal Exchange has again been more or less quiet. A feature of the week is an increase in the value of the ruble, the quotation dropping some 9 points to 204. The Dutch rate has been steady, and the Scandinavian quotations, with the exception of Stockholm, have moved in London's favor. Spain has also slightly improved and Italy is lower, as is also Paris.

Despite an unusually small amount of business the tone of the stock exchange has been moderately cheerful. The Russian offensive imparting an air of assurance which has recently been lacking from the floor of the "house." There is very little likelihood of the markets assuming much activity until the effects of the recent war loan subscriptions are disposed of. When the loan was voted most people received considerable accommodation from their bankers, and until those advances are paid off there will not be the usual volume of money to be found for investments. The mining market naturally is most susceptible to this state of affairs, and in the rubber market also, although a rise in the price of the commodity has restored a firmer tone to this department, there is not much money available for the purchase of bargains.

ENORMOUS BEAN
CROP FOR THE
UNITED STATES

Michigan's Harvest Alone This
Year Almost Equal to That of
Entire Country for Year 1916

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first big step toward farmers winning the war of record today, says the National Farmer, is not in raising potatoes or wheat, or corn, or oats, or barley. No matter how meritorious the increased production of other crops may be, it will be hard to surpass the record of the growers of white beans, the beans of the Army and Navy, which has been made this year.

The growing of what we know as the navy bean is not limited to any few states, because every state raises more or less of them. In the census year 1909 the crop was 11,251,000 bushels, and Michigan, California and New York were the only states that produced as much as 1,000,000 bushels, and Wisconsin was the only other State that produced over 150,000 bushels.

We have before us the statement of the crops of 1915, 1916 and 1917, and we are very proud to notice the change in conditions. Colorado and New Mexico have come into the list of states producing 1,000,000 bushels or more of beans, having arrived at that distinction during the year 1917.

The crop of 1915 was 10,321,000 bushels, and of that quantity Michigan produced 4,250,000 bushels, California 3,868,000 bushels, New York 1,495,000 bushels, New Mexico 368,000 bushels, and Colorado 340,000 bushels. The crop of the United States, or rather of the five states mentioned for 1916, was only 8,846,000 bushels, and California produced nearly half of them.

Before coming to the harvest estimate of the crop of 1917 it is well to look at the foundation of the crop, meaning the acreage planted, and the more than anything else is the notable achievement. The crop of Michigan was planted in 639,000 acres, or 136 per cent, compared with the previous year. The crop of California was produced on 395,000 acres, which was 156 per cent, compared with the acreage of the previous year. The crop of New York was produced on 210,000 acres, or 175 per cent, compared with the acreage of the previous year. The crop of Colorado was produced on 170,000 acres, or 447 per cent of the acreage of the previous year, and the crop of New Mexico was produced on 136,000 acres, or 212 per cent of the acreage of the previous year. The total acreage was 184 per cent, compared with the acreage of the previous year. That is a record it will be hard to beat.

Now comes the harvest: Michigan produces 8,231,999 bushels, which is almost equal with the entire crop of 1916. California follows with 7,268,000 bushels; New York, 2,835,000 bushels; Colorado with 2,601,000 bushels, or 22,141,000 bushels in all. Multiple last year's crop by three and the total is not much over the estimate of 1917.

At the present farm prices the average will be \$125 per acre or more to the farmer. But the way of looking at it is this: The bean allowance to soldiers is a bushel to 400 rations which makes a total of 8,856,400,000 rations, or a full year's rations for 24,264,010 soldiers. A year ago the bean outlook was very gloomy. Right now the cloud has a silver lining.

ROYAL DUTCH
PETROLEUM CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Royal Dutch Petroleum Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, net profits \$13,117,000, compared with \$12,040,000 for 1915. Ordinary shares outstanding were \$34,381,000, compared with \$22,658,000. Actual profits are said to have been much greater because of large amounts written off to depreciation. Cash on hand and in banks was \$13,000,000, compared with \$2,230,000. Insurance fund of Bataafsche Company, a subsidiary, was increased from \$7,200,000 to \$10,800,000, notwithstanding loss from submarines of 23,000 tons, in addition to which \$12,000,000 was written off for general depreciation.

Shell transport ordinary shares of £250,000 were acquired during the year, and are carried on books at par, although quotation is more than 500 per cent; \$4,020,000 ordinary shares were issued, including those sold in New York, against which so-called "American" shares are issued.

Production was 35,600,000 barrels, compared with 28,400,000 last year, of which United States contributed 26,700 per cent, against 17.50 per cent last year; India 31.80 per cent, against 36.50 per cent; Russia 30.30 per cent, against 34.80 per cent; Rumania 7.20 per cent, against 7.82 per cent; other fields 4.00 per cent, against 3.38 per cent.

New ships of 31,500 tons were added, against losses of 23,000 tons.

RAILROADS' COAL
USE INCREASES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railroads of the United States used more coal last year than in 1915, the total having been 142,735,000 tons, or 24 per cent of the entire output. Figures given out by the Geological Survey show that of the total consumed 136,000,000 tons was bituminous and 6,735,000 anthracite, representing increases respectively of 11.5 per cent, and 8.5 per cent over 1915. In addition the roads used 22,950 tons of coke.

INDIAN REFINING
LIQUIDATING ITS
BACK DIVIDENDS

Payment This Month Makes 35
Per Cent Since Jan. 1—Next
May Clear Accumulations

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Payment of 7 per cent dividend Aug. 20, 1917, on \$3,000,000 preferred of Indian Refining Company, makes 35 per cent paid since first of the year, and covers accumulated dividends through Sept. 15, 1916.

It is predicted that directors, at next dividend meeting, will declare the 5½ per cent necessary to clear up accumulations through June 15, 1917, and regular quarterly dividend due Sept. 15, 1917. This will put the common, amounting to \$3,000,000, in line once more for dividends.

Earnings are running at a higher rate than last year, when \$2,771,774 was earned, after interest charges and depreciation. This was at rate of more than 85 per cent on the common, after allowing for preferred dividends at 7 per cent. As preferred is convertible into common at two shares of preferred for one of common, any dividend rate above 14 per cent, given proportionate market values for preferred and common, would make conversion profitable.

Funded debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1913, was about \$4,980,000. At Dec. 31, 1916, this had been reduced to \$2,407,800. A further decrease has been made during current year, and first mortgage serial 6 per cent bonds now outstanding are approximately \$1,000,000. Remaining second mortgage 7 per cent notes at present amount to about \$900,000. They mature in May, 1918, and it is believed will be taken care of out of earnings.

The sinking fund on serial 6s amounts to about \$140,000 quarterly, and on 7 per cent notes to about \$33,000 a month. This sinking fund, amounting to about \$960,000 annually, together with necessity of providing for excess profits tax, and payment of notes at maturity in 1918 makes it impossible to prophesy when dividends will be resumed on the common.

Indian Refining Company was incorporated in 1905, and reorganized in 1912, when a new management was installed. Its business includes complete cycle of the oil industry. It owns oil lands and leases in Illinois and Indiana. It has a refinery at Lawrenceville, Ill. It transports oil, by means of pipe lines and tank cars, and it markets through its distributing stations in about 165 cities of the country. The company has large storage plants at Kearney, N. J. Practically every product made from crude petroleum is manufactured, including gasoline, kerosene, and all grades of lubricating oils, paraffin wax, greases, and the "Havoline" brand of automobile lubricating oils. The daily refinery capacity is about 10,500 barrels.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week July....	\$228,803	\$35,564
Month.....	906,155	60,438
From Jan. 1.....	6,046,030	3,948

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week July....	\$367,263	\$56,759
Month.....	1,163,408	194,199
From Jan. 1.....	7,482,366	988,126

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week July....	\$1,210,704	\$159,712
Month.....	3,439,314	312,001
From Jan. 1.....	23,070,019	2,214,115

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week July....	\$479,713	\$59,610
Month.....	1,423,852	151,332
From Jan. 1.....	8,676,277	1,326,698

	1917.	Increase.
June.....	\$3,323,124	\$201,761
Net income.....	1,178,060	\$120,798
Surplus.....	619,315	\$123,580

	1917.	Increase.
Jan 1 to June 30.....	17,936,054	1,003,740
Net income.....	5,720,751	\$319,929
Surplus.....	2,806,092	\$512,821

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week July....	\$2,944,040	\$392,970
From July 1.....	\$2,234,613	\$2,044,013

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week July....	\$386,193	\$59,064
From July 1.....	1,136,010	212,297

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week July....	\$369,681	\$13,210
Month.....	1,360,455	\$83,813
From Jan. 1.....	125,332	\$32,597

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week July....	\$60,064	\$10,020
From July 1.....	205,353	18,934

	1917.	Increase.
June.....	\$3,323,124	\$201,761
Net income.....	1,178,060	\$12

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Buckminster
645 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

Offers suites of any size, either furnished or unfurnished, for immediate occupancy. Improvements for this season include a private garage for the exclusive use of guests of the hotel, and a new la carte restaurant. HOTEL BUCKMINSTER is the largest and most beautiful apartment hotel in Boston. It is absolutely fireproof and most conveniently situated, being the only hotel from which a subway car can be taken at the door. Dining-rooms are operated upon both the European and American Plans. Service throughout the house is of the highest order, and rates are most reasonable.

Management of P. F. BRINE. Also managing Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth

HOTEL PURITAN
390 COMMUNWELL AVENUE, BOSTON

Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is 4 minutes to shops and theatres, 8 to South and 11 to North Stations. Good garages nearby.

The Puritan is the distinctive Boston House and is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our rates are wholly reasonable. It will be a pleasure to answer your inquiries and to send you our booklet of the hotel with its guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Ask me to do so. We also have for motorists a little book of Thirty Motor Runs around Boston.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

CHAMBERLAIN DAY IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A well-attended meeting was held in the grounds of Holland House under the auspices of the Tariff Reform League in celebration of Chamberlain Day.

Lord Willoughby De Broke, who took the chair, said that Mr. Chamberlain had never been afraid or ashamed to appeal to the high and honest motives which were the mainstay of the British character, nor to appeal to all parts of the British Empire for the solidarity which they were now getting and which they intended to maintain. They were fighting for freedom and self-preservation and also to get rid of all the enemies of England whether at home or abroad.

The man power of the Empire would be useless unless it was given every opportunity of producing all that the Empire required within its own limits. No man was great unless he produced something on his own account, and no nation was so contemptible as one which lived on cheap goods, waited for favors to drop into its mouth from other nations, and sank into inaction and decay because it had lost the capacity for production. They had been gradually getting to that stage at the beginning of the war, but the war had taught them a lesson they should never forget. There were people, he continued, who would have them believe that after the war it would be a case of goodbye to what they called militarism and that there would be some kind of impossible peace. That sort of talk was rubbish and would only land them in the same position as they had been in when the war began. Let them see to it that after the war every man was trained for some service that would be valuable in war time. When they had schooled themselves in duty, then and then only should they have the place among nations of the world which they had been losing, and they should never again be in the position they were in now owing to the ineptitude of those who had allowed them to blunder into war unprepared.

Gen. Page Croft, M. P., then moved a resolution pledging the meeting to do all in its power to back the Empire's fighters in their increasingly victorious struggle against their enemies, and calling upon the Government to spare no effort to make victory complete. The resolution further stated that the meeting demanded that the Government would, without further delay, pledge themselves to a national policy which would secure that the resources of the Empire should be preserved and developed primarily for the Empire, and that the widest possible reciprocal advantages should be granted to all the peoples under the British flag. Gen. Page Croft said that they had met to do honor to the great Englishman, Joseph Chamberlain, and in the light of the painful experience of the last three years they could only say to themselves, "How right he was." His policy would have saved them from the war, and prevented the economic penetration of Germany, and would have made them stronger and better able to meet the German Empire. Now was the time for all those not engaged in war to be working to see that they were ready for peace, so that their enemies would not overwhelm them in the coming economic struggle. During the war their production of steel had been increased from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons. Was that, he asked, going back to the Germans after the war? They could extend their production when the steelmakers now at the front came back, and they would have no more German rails for their trains. That was only one example of many productive industries which the Germans had been taking away from them, and which they were now making for themselves. Their governments had allowed them to be dependent on Germany and Austria for beet sugar, the whole of which supply could have been produced within the Empire. If some of their great prime ministers had merely wired out to the West Indies and other colonies at the beginning of the war and said "We have done with the Germans, set to work on sugar," the sugar famine would have been in a fair way to disappear. Why should they not do it now? They were told that if they accepted tariff reform the four-pound loaf, instead of costing 4½d., would cost 4½d. It would be better to keep the loaf British even if it did cost ¼d. more. The pacifists said that the belligerent powers were

to form a common fund to assist the recovery of those parts of the world most seriously devastated. But they made no proposal about compensation for merchant shipping, wickedly and against all international law, destroyed by the Germans. He would insist on holding the German colonies for all time unless the Germans were prepared to give them back keel for keel and ton for ton and to pay a few thousand millions to repay them partially for the cost of the war.

Sir William Bull, M. P., who seconded the resolution, said that the talks about peace were doing more harm to their cause than anything else. They were winning, but they must win a great deal more. The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

WRITER REVEALS GERMAN SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. André Cheradame, writing in the *Vieille Revue*, draws a comparison between the methods employed by the Germans at the Battle of Jutland when they escaped from their adversaries under cover of clouds of artificial smoke and what he calls their moral maneuvers. They raise a great outcry over some matter, he declares, in order to turn their adversaries' attention from another point at which they are open to a fatal blow.

Their Stockholm maneuvers have been a failure, and it ought to be understood that their real object was to distract the attention of the Allies from the Hapsburg monarchy, the preservation of which in its present form would be sufficient to save the whole pan-Germanist plan. The Imperial Socialists of Germany, who, as the *Cologne Gazette* recognized, were authorized to go to Stockholm by the German Government, have systematically worked to safeguard the Hapsburgs. Their memorandum, which was published in *L'Humanité* last June, contains, in his opinion, a veiled allusion to Austria-Hungary, and a clause which might be interpreted as the basis for a refusal to grant independence to the nationalities under the oppressive Hapsburg rule. In the same statement, under the heading "Autonomy of Nationalities" occur the words, "concerning the situation of the different nationalities comprised in the Austro-Hungarian State, we will again refer to what has been said by our Austrian comrades." Now the Austro-Hungarian Socialists, who went to Stockholm and to whom William II's Socialists are referring, consisted simply and solely of the German and Magyar Socialists who, before their departure, came to an understanding with the Government of Charles I. precisely as did Scheidemann's followers with that of William II. The Viennese Government refused point blank to give passports to the Slav Socialists because of their anti-boche views and for fear that they would take advantage of the Stockholm conference to make known the terrorist regime to which the unfortunate subjects of the Hapsburgs who are neither German nor Magyar are subjected.

M. Cheradame proceeds to cite various speeches and statements which go to prove the concerted action of the Austrian and German Socialists at Stockholm, and that their efforts were directed to saving the Hapsburg monarchy and says that by so doing these pseudo-Socialists have willed the perpetuation of the sufferings of 28,000,000 of Slav and Latin races in Austria-Hungary. The declarations of various Slav deputies have revealed the cruel and oppressive treatment which has been meted out to the subject races in the dual monarchy and their desire for freedom from the Austro-Hungarian yoke. The war gives them an opportunity, and at all costs they are determined to achieve their independence. The Germans and Austrians faced with this powerful movement are disturbed and angry. The anxiety of Berlin was such that the Kaiser, Hindenburg and Ludendorff went to the length of discussing the making of Germany and Austria-Hungary into one state with all their resources in common, which means, M. Cheradame affirms, severe repressive measures that never would be adopted toward the Slavs. It was clearly in view of this situation that von Seidler declared in the Reichstag that it was a mistake to suppose that the Austro-Hungarian Government considered the right of peoples to dispose of them-

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selves as the foundation of a lasting peace.

This declaration at any rate has the advantage of putting an end to the pitiful comedy of so-called Liberalism played by the new Austrian Emperor, Charles I, on which some western admirers of the House of Hapsburg in their ignorance and obstinacy would like to base a separate peace with Vienna, and to the delusions of those deplorably simple people who do not yet understand that Vienna and Berlin means the same thing. Matters should be understood as they really stand. The situation in Austria-Hungary is really very favorable to the Allies, but in order to profit by it, it must be understood that three parts of the population are oppressed and are the enemies of Prussianism, consequently, the friends of the Allies, and that they ask nothing better than to help on the allied cause which they feel to be also their own. On the other hand, there is the Austro-Hungarian State, its

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functionaries and its dynasty who are the irreconcilable enemies of the Allies and the supporters of Prussian militarism, and who could not if they could, and would not if they could, get rid of the German staff and its guiding hand on the Austrian Army, especially in view of the financial fetters which bind Vienna and Budapest closely to Berlin. By pursuing a resolutely democratic policy and relying on the people alone, and by encouraging the 42,000,000 Poles, Czechs and Jugo-Slavs, an effective force may be brought to bear from the inside which will hasten the dissolution of the empire, and bring the establishment of decisive victory and a constructive peace appreciably nearer.

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CLOSE ANALOGY
BETWEEN WAR OF
1914-17 AND 1756-63Experience of Belgium Seen to
Be Similar to That of Saxony
at Hands of Prussia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Analogies have often been drawn between the present war and that fought in the Eighteenth Century known as the Seven Years War. A writer in *La Revue*, M. de Pardiellon, shows that the analogy is a remarkably close one when the fate of Belgium is compared with that suffered by Saxony at the hands of Prussia between the years 1756 and 1763. Just like Belgium in 1914, Saxony, says M. de Pardiellon, in 1756, is a neutral state and believes in itself to be safe from the struggle which is about to break out between the two groups of enemy powers: Prussia, Great Britain, Hanover and Hesse on the one hand; Austria, France, Sweden and Russia on the other. So firmly convinced is the elector and King of Poland, Frederick Augustus II of this, that when relations become strained between the two camps, he does not even think of recalling the regiments which are in garrison at Warsaw and in other towns of his kingdom. An ultimatum which is sent him by the King of Prussia on Aug. 23 rudely wakens him, and, on the next day, he is informed that the King of Prussia at the head of 60,000 men has invaded Saxony and captured successively Wittenberg, Torgau and Leipzig, without meeting with any resistance. From the camp of Pirna, the elector, after long and fruitless negotiations, addressed a long declaration to the European powers, in which he said:

"The invasion of the territories inherited by His Majesty against the fifth of treaties and the necessity of which the King has been reduced, in the midst of peace, to secure his own safety by placing himself at the head of his army, will have too thoroughly revolted the empire and the whole of Europe against the ambitions and the despotic doings of the King of Prussia, for His Majesty not to regard as unnecessary any justification on his part of the only course which honor permitted him to take, that of making a way, sword in hand, through the Prussian troops which besieged him in his camp."

Speaking of the mission of General Winterfeld, Frederick's messenger, he says: "If the empire and Europe could have any doubts as to the ambitious views of the King of Prussia and the means by which he intends to crown them with success, the negotiations the *Sieur de Winterfeld* was entrusted with would be enough to enlighten them. . . . His Majesty is filled with indignation that he should have been thought capable of breaking his word and his engagements for money loving reasons."

On arriving in Dresden on Sept. 10, 1756, Marshal Keith called together the Saxon ministers and informed them that "His Majesty the King of Prussia having taken possession of the electorate of Saxony, had ordered him to declare to all the ministers that their duties were dispensed with and that they would not in future take any share in affairs, since there could not be two masters at one and the same time. . . . The ministers protested declaring that the King of Prussia could not deprive them of functions which he had not bestowed on them, but Keith silenced them with the statement that his king was "in Saxony with an army of 60,000 men and that therefore he would know how to obtain by force what was not performed freely." The arrival of the Prussians in Leipzig was immediately followed by the arrest of the venerable burgo-master Stiglitz of the syndicate Mierisch and of two other notables.

The treatment of the Countess Brühl is typical of Prussian methods, although mild in comparison with what many Belgians have had to endure in the present war. Count Brühl having followed his master to Warsaw, Frederick not being able to lay hold of the Elector's Prime Minister, avenged himself on the Countess. He began Nov. 21 by sending one of his officers with a message that, whereas the King fully realized the distinction between a minister and a vassal, as minister the Count had his duty to perform toward the King of Poland, as vassal he must regard the King of Prussia as master of the whole of Saxony, and remember that the King of Prussia could quite easily make him pay for all that he might do contrary to his interests, and that he would not fail to make the Count repent of any such actions. Hardly had these threats been proffered before they were put into effect. On Nov. 22 the Prussians seized a van full of furniture which the Countess was sending to her chateau at Nischwitz at Sangerhausen; but this was only a beginning. On March 31, 1757, for a reason which has never become known, the Countess was arrested by Major-General Retzow "on the orders of the King of Prussia" and sent on April 4 to Warsaw; on Oct. 25 the King of Prussia who was with his army near Hertzberg, ordered the chateau of Grotwitz, belonging to the Count Brühl, to be pillaged. Finally, on Jan. 22, 1758, it was the turn of the chateau of Nischwitz. Not content with having thoroughly pillaged it, the Prussians set fire to it, destroyed a magnificent collection of pictures and cut down the trees of the park to within three feet of the ground.

The terrible monetary exactions made on the Saxon cities by Frederick are referred to in the pages of a diary written in Dresden in 1758: "It is now the eighteenth month of the Prussian invasion: Ever since the beginning of the occupation, there are no exactions which the Prussians have not made from this unhappy country: contributions, handing over of wheat and fodder, forced recruiting, lawlessness, and damage: it has been spared nothing; commerce and industry are ruined; the public revenues and the

royal treasure have been seized; the money and the productions of the country are also in the hands of the King of Prussia. . . . On Feb. 24, 1758, the writer of the same journal says: "Nothing is more worthy of compassion than the oppression under which the two principal towns of Saxony, Dresden and Leipzig, miserably exist. The extraordinary contributions demanded of them are far greater than can be met by the people. And so one sees the inhabitants in deep depression bringing all their remaining valuables in the way of silver, rings, medals and other trinkets, thinking in this way to escape the evils with which they are threatened. The King of Prussia never issues any kind of decree without stating that he intends to make himself obeyed by the sword. It is thus that the country, already depleted of its male population, is made to find 6000 more recruits. The bourgeois, the artisan and the cultivator are all obliged to leave their families, to abandon them to want, in order to follow the flag of a cruel usurper. . . ."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Franking Soldiers' Letters
CHICAGO HERALD.—The French Government has made a generous offer to transmit without postage the letters of the American expeditionary force. Already an arrangement has been made with London whereby the British soldiers in France are able to use the mails without cost. In this country, where the franking evil has long been a national evil, there is a natural hesitation in extending the privilege. Congressmen have such an intimate, personal knowledge of the extent to which franks may be abused that they are loath to give the opportunity to others. None the less the American expedition in France is rendering extraordinary service, and its members are entitled to an equal consideration. Every family represented by our troops abroad has the right to expect as easy communication with its soldiers, as is compatible with military requirements. The privilege of sending letters and postcards without stamps would stimulate correspondence. The offer of the French Government ought to be matched by the United States. If economy in franking is paramount, members of Congress might withhold some of the speeches they delight to send out by the thousands.

College Less a Luxury
THE DAY (New London, Conn.).—One thing we may be seeing before long is a better chance for boys to work their way through college. Now, however, a movement is under way to bring the college course into three years, instead of four. The plan is to cut out the long summer vacations and run the college plant all the year round. No student would be compelled to attend in the summer months. But many boys who could raise the money for three years' attendance, when they couldn't raise it for four, and who want to get into business as quickly as possible, would doubtless take the chance gladly. This doesn't yet meet the case of the boy who has to earn as he goes, you may say. He needs the summer months to work on a paying job, doesn't he? Quite so, but the new plan provides for this also: it divides the college year into four quarters, each complete in itself. When a student's money runs out, or when the right job offers, he it summer or winter, he can leave at the end of any quarter and return when he pleases. All he must do is to finish a total of 12 quarters, no matter when he takes them. Already Leland Stanford and the University of Chicago have a plan something like this. Now it is being advocated at one of the conservative eastern colleges. President Hopkins of Dartmouth admits there are some objections, but he says we must do something to make college education less of a luxury, and in this he is assuredly right.

Canadian Strike Law
DETROIT FREE PRESS.—And so even the Canadians themselves now scorn the much-praised Canadian industrial disputes law. As our Toronto correspondent has reported, it is a dead letter. It does not prevent strikes, for they come in spite of it in the very industries and public utilities to which it nominally reaches. The street railway employees of Toronto left their jobs without a moment's consideration for its existence, and for days not a wheel turned on the tracks of that city. The Canadian industrial disputes law has been extravagantly lauded in this country, former President Elliot of Harvard being foremost in urging its adoption in the United States, regardless of the differences between our Constitution and national temperament and those of Canada. Even as recently as last year, when the American railroad men stuck up the nation at the pistol point and forced compliance with their demands by strike threats, the Canadian law was vigorously advocated over here. And it had been an acknowledged failure at home for a long while at that very time.

RISE EXPECTED IN
RATES TO ORIENT

PORTLAND, Ore.—Freight rates between the Pacific Coast and the Orient are expected to go higher within the next few weeks, says the Oregonian. Shippers who have any considerable volume of cargo destined to Oriental ports are making haste to get their business under way before the increase goes into effect. Increasing cargo pressure and the shortage in ocean tonnage are given as the probable reasons for the proposed advance. Freight is moving in both directions in ever increasing volume, although the westbound movement is easier amount of merchandise and other goods is coming into the United States every month from Japan.

AUSTRALIA TO
AID RECRUITING
BY NEW POLICYGovernment Departments to Em-
ploy Only Men Ineligible for
Service in Army or Navy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Vic. (June 30).—Mr. Hughes announced the Ministry's recruiting policy at Sydney on Friday, June 29, and said the Government had taken into consideration both the present position of the war and the circumstances under which the present Parliament was elected.

We had, he said, on the western front roughly 100,000 men. This was Australia's quota which the Empire expected us to maintain at full fighting strength. The attitude of the Government was, he explained, the same now as when he spoke at Bendigo on March 27. It would not attempt to enforce conscription either by regulations or statute during the life of the forthcoming Parliament, but if national safety demanded it, the question would again be referred to the people. The Government had formulated a policy in harmony with that declaration, which it believed would insure sufficient recruits to keep the Australian divisions up to full fighting strength.

In October last the British War Office, in the light of its experience based upon casualties and wastage during the great Somme offensive and sanguinary battles at Pozieres, in which Australian divisions suffered heavily, advised the Commonwealth Government of the troops needed monthly to keep Australian divisions to their full strength. It was upon that basis that the Federal Government put forward the compulsory service proposal which was rejected by a small majority on Oct. 28. Happily, later experience proved the British War Office estimate to be too high. The Commonwealth government, with the experience of casualties in the recent winter campaign, and the present spring and summer offensive before it, is now in a position to say that the minimum number of recruits required monthly, compatible with national safety and honor.

It was estimated that there are still 140,000 single men in the Commonwealth, between 18 and 44, fit for military service. In addition, there were 280,000 married men between these ages. For the past six months the number of recruits was quite inadequate. The Government was of the opinion that it could be considerably increased. The Government earnestly appealed to the people of Australia to raise 7000 recruits monthly. The Government also desired to secure an additional number to enable leave to be granted to remaining members of the first division, so that they might be able to spend a brief season in Australia for which they had endured and suffered so much during the last two years. It was surely not too much to ask that these heroic men who, exiled from their native land, had fought so gloriously for Australia and liberty these long, weary months, should be given an opportunity to visit those who loved them.

The director of recruiting was confident that the number of recruits desired by the Government can be secured.

Continuing, Mr. Hughes said: "I am very sure that if all sections, letting bygones be bygones, will work together harmoniously, and the voice of conscriptionist and anticonscriptionist be alike silenced, the policy of the Government will be successful. Men will rally to the colors, and the honor of Australia will be upheld. Being convinced that the best energy of the Nation should be devoted to the task of winning this war, the Ministry will give effect to its policy of preference of employment to returned soldiers, and as far as possible and subject to provisions of Public Service Act, no fit single man of military age will be employed in a position that can be filled with equal advantage to the Nation by a returned soldier or ineligible man. It will apply this policy in all Government departments. The Ministry is of opinion that, in the best interests of the Nation, measures for the restriction of sport must be introduced.

"The heavy financial burdens caused by the war make it necessary that the resources of the Commonwealth should be most carefully husbanded for national purposes, but it is not merely from this standpoint that the Ministry approaches the matter; it believes that so much time is given to sport in Australia where many look on and few participate that the safety of the Nation is endangered. Many are indeed so obsessed by sport as to ignore altogether the grave danger in which the country stands. It is necessary, since the danger threatens all alike, that all should at least realize its nature in this great crisis. Those things tending to distract the minds of men should be put aside, so that all men may see and do their duty as citizens. The Minister for Defense has therefore been authorized by the Ministry to convene in each state a conference representative of those who have control of these forms of sport. These representatives will be called upon to submit recommendations to give effect to the Ministry's proposals."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: Capt. Paul L. Ferron, junior military aviator, signal corps, will proceed to Brownsville, Tex., for temporary duty. First Lieut. Victor J. Smith, ord-

nance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Maj. Austin C. Harper, engineer officers' reserve corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Hoboken, N. J.

The following officers of the quartermasters officers' reserve corps will proceed to New York and report to the general superintendent, army transport service: Capt. Carl H. Jabelonsky, John F. Coggeswell, Charles F. McKay, Charles E. Hooper, George W. Knight, Howard A. Manning and Edwin S. Westlake.

Capt. Henry Richardson Lane, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

The following officers of the engineers officers' reserve corps are assigned to active duty: Capt. Harry L. Shee, Daniel T. Jerman, William J. King Jr., Charles E. Sauls, Thomas L. Newbolt, Second Lieut. Alfred P. Kivlin, Capt. Charles H. Rankin, Second Lieut. Chester M. Mackenzie and Harry S. Mahood.

First Lieut. Monroe F. McOmber, Maj. Chilton D. Hudgens and First Lieut. Theo H. Beard, ordnance officers' reserve corps, are assigned to active duty, the latter to proceed to Ft. Hancock, N. J. Capt. Edward M. Chance, ordnance officers' reserve corps, and Capt. Charles W. Halsey, quartermasters officers' reserve corps, are assigned to active duty, the latter to proceed to Boston.

The following officers are relieved from further duty at the United States Military Academy: First Lieut. Harry J. Keeley, Alfred J. Betcher, Benjamin C. Lockwood, infantry; Frederick A. Holmer, William C. Harrison, Eugene Villaret, coast artillery corps.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy: Capt. Joseph W. Stillwell, First Lieut. Frank L. Purdon, infantry, and Alfred B. Johnson, detached officers' list.

COAL BURNT BY
RAILROADS NOTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures compiled by C. E. Leshar of the United States Geological Survey show that 136,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, 6,735,000 net ton of Pennsylvania anthracite, and 22,950 tons of coke were used by the railroads in the United States in 1915. This increase in the quantity of bituminous coal used by the railroads in 1916 was 14,000,000 tons, which was 11.5 per cent more than in 1915. The increase in the consumption of anthracite by the railroads was but 535,000 net tons, or 8.5 per cent. There was an increase in railroad consumption of nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal from Illinois, about 2,800,000 from Ohio, and of 4,800,000 from West Virginia. The quantity of coal from Pennsylvania used by the railroads decreased nearly 3,000,000 tons.

The total quantity of bituminous coal used by the railroads was about 27 per cent of the total production, as against 28 per cent in 1915. The Pennsylvania anthracite used by the railroads in 1916 was 7.7 per cent of the total anthracite produced, and the combined bituminous and anthracite used, 142,735,000 tons, was 24 per cent of the output, the same as in 1915.

COAL FIELD OWNERS
RESIST MINERS UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Representatives of 90 per cent of the coal companies in the Birmingham district, preferring Federal control of mines, will abandon business rather than recognize the Miners' Union, according to a prominent Birmingham operator. He expressed his belief that no strike will be ordered and declared that if the coal property should be commandeered the operators should step out and yield to the Government.

Announcement by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company that work has been resumed at Maxine is regarded as a significant development in the unsettled coal situation. From best information it appears to be the intention of the Government to withhold interference in the hope that the domestic problem may be solved in a natural manner.

TRANSPORTATION BY
WATERWAYS FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Making a statement on the tour which Walter Parker, secretary of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, is making on the lower Mississippi, Kentucky and Ohio rivers to stir up interest in river freight transportation, Secretary Redfield says:

"Cities and towns on waterways ought in their own interest to take steps to encourage water transit and to extemporize, if need be, means for bringing it quickly into service.

"Public bodies, like chambers of commerce and boards of trade should take the matter up actively, where conditions make it possible to do so, and give their support to the men who endeavor to develop transportation by water on a temporary or permanent basis."

EVERETT BUDGET PASSED

After a long series of discussions, the City Council of Everett has passed the annual budget appropriations in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen. Provision is made for \$908,187, last year's figures being \$928,336.37. Appropriations aggregating \$654,930 are made for municipal purposes, including increases of \$50 each for 400 school teachers, 35 policemen and 35 firemen. By a vote of 7 to 7, and contrary to Mayor Mullen's recommendation, the council, after a lengthy debate, voted against appropriating \$1400 for the support of the Home Guards.

GOVERNMENT OF
ITALY UPHELD
BY THE CHAMBERDeputies Pass Vote of Confidence
in the Boselli Ministry by a
Large Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The ninth secret sitting of Parliament proved to be the last, and, with the reopening of the Chamber to the public, the first speech was made by the Prime Minister. Signor Boselli declared that if the country could have heard the discussions which had taken place during the secret sitting it would have been greatly reassured. Not only had the Chamber showed the most fervent devotion to their mother country, but that agreement between Parliament and the Government which was so necessary for the well-being of the country had been strengthened. The Parliament fully approved both the objects and the methods of the Government's foreign policy and, with regard to internal policy, they were agreed as to the necessity for maintaining the strength of the national spirit combined with the necessary respect for public liberty.

The Chamber, the Prime Minister stated, had the fullest confidence in General Cadorna. The Government felt that it was its duty to make another appeal for unity and to invoke the faith of the Chamber in the Government, which represented the unity of the nation. The Government did not consider it desirable to set up a special war committee but would continue to promote the most vigorous conduct of the war and, as a result, the attainment of victory. Above all the Government would use all its efforts to maintain the resistance of the country until the conclusion of the only possible peace, a peace which recognized national rights and aspirations.

After a short discussion the Republican former Minister, Signor Barzilai, rose, declaring that, in consideration of the great differences of views which existed in the Chamber with regard to the coming vote, he should make a short statement of his reasons for voting in favor of the Government. He certainly could not, he said, show any greater confidence in the Government than the Government had proved to possess in itself. There seemed no disposition in any quarter toward a fundamental reconstruction of the Government. He thought it best, at the present time, to take a general view and not look too closely at what was not satisfactory in the work and the composition of the Cabinet. He had come to the secret session unfavorably disposed toward the Government, and he must admit that his decision to vote in its favor was due especially to what had been said by Baron Sonnino. The Foreign Minister had never let his personal inclinations color his policy. In his speech at the secret sitting of the day before, he had succeeded in giving an impression of himself greatly differing from the popular one. His policy would have been approved by Mazzini and Garibaldi.

Signor Barzilai said he felt that his vote was justified by the policy of Baron Sonnino which was what was needed at the present time. After reviewing a portion of Baron Sonnino's speeches, and mentioning the way in which one had been partially censored in Germany, Signor Barzilai averred that Baron Sonnino had given a very good definition of the mental attitude demanded by the war. Applied to internal policy it implied conciliation and agreement, efforts toward one common end which should give them all the liberty of normal times, and an impassable barrier against all that could represent any danger to the interests of those who were fighting. The mental attitude necessitated by the war with regard to foreign policy implied fixed and determined devotion to all national claims combined with the abandonment of secondary considerations, so that there should be concentration on the essential issues. The mental attitude required by the war as applied to military and technical questions implied assurance that nothing should interfere with the supreme object of attaining victory.

A succession of short speeches followed from deputies, expressing their reasons for voting either in favor of or against the Government. The greater number stated their intention of supporting the Government. Signor de Viti di Marco declared that the internal dissensions which had produced the crisis had not been eliminated. Neither was there any assurance that the foreign policy would be the policy of the Cabinet or that the internal policy would follow the direction required for the defense of the reasons for which the war had been waged. He therefore should vote against the Government.

RAILWAY POINTS

The maintenance of way department of the Boston division, New Haven, has a work train and large floating gang installing three miles of new steel rails on Cape Cod near Wood River. Allen McIver, superintendent of power house, Boston Terminal Company, is charging four gas buoys for the United States Government at the South Station plant.

The Boston & Albany floated a special banana train from the United Fruit Company, Atlantic Avenue, this

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J. H. Marcy, superintendent of dining car service, Boston & Albany, has all of the company's cars in service today on account of heavy travel.

Members of the Chicago Board of Aldermen, occupying two special Pullman sleepers, arrived at South Station over the Boston & Albany at 8:35 o'clock last night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Notification has been received at the superintendent's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad here, says the News, that during the period of the war and for six months thereafter the Pennsylvania Railroad will waive the maximum age limit of 45 years for employees in all departments. It is proposed to engage people in the future as needed without regard to established rules concerning age or sex.

This is one of the measures which the road is adopting in the effort to overcome the depletion of its forces through enlistments and through the draft. It has been estimated that 33 per cent of the employees in all the departments along the lines west are affected by the registration.

SCITUATE WINS CLEAN-UP CUP
Scituate is the winner in the clean-up and paint-up campaign, acquiring a 16-inch silver cup which was competed for by towns in New England of 5000 population or less. The award was by the clean-up and paint-up committee on the showing made last spring. The committee praises the work of the Scituate local committee, Paul F. Burke, the chairman, and the Rev. Ezra M. Cox and his boy assistants.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

An Opera Singer at Home

"I am having a home summer this year, a vacation, keeping house and going marketing, playing croquet, automobile and climbing your joyous, happy mountains that have such a beautiful line against the sunset sky," so Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the delight of lovers of music, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, one day when she came down to New York on a necessary business trip. She continued to talk with enthusiasm of her home, which she is enjoying this summer, in the United States of America, up among the Catskill Mountains. Usually, when she mentions "home," she refers to Milan, Italy, where she grew up and where she keeps a home, although of late she has had little time to spend in it.

Here in America, while she is singing, she is obliged to live in hotels and trains, she says, for she has too much traveling about to do with her concert work and her opera singing to find the time to give the amount of attention to a home that she believes it should receive "from the lady of the house." She could never be content in turning over all responsibility to another and treating her home like a hotel—not she. So much as she loves to sing on both the operatic and the concert stage, she is rejoicing this summer in a vacation devoted to having a real home in the mountains.

To be sure, she has several new operatic roles to learn before the opera season opens this fall, concert programs to prepare and the necessary gowns and costumes to plan. But all of this merely adds to her pleasure in her holiday, she says happily.

"I have found it wise to have a regular schedule for my days; there is so much that I like to do and must do," she continued. "Directly after breakfast—and we have breakfast early in vacation time—we go horseback riding for an hour over these lovely, leafy roads. Then, by 9 o'clock, I am at home, and go to the kitchen for a conference with the cook and other servants, and we arrange our household affairs, plan the meals and make out my marketing list. Yes, indeed, I go to market myself. I do not believe in intrusting that part of my housekeeping to others, and I certainly would never telephone for meats and vegetables and other things; I want to see what I am buying, and make my own selection, so that means a trip to the village in the automobile."

After the household machinery is set to running for the day, Mme. Galli-Curci betakes herself to the music room and devotes two hours to her singing. Then comes luncheon, and after that, as a rule, an excursion by automobile away out into the country and over the hills she enjoys so thoroughly, because they are so "joyous" and not "frowning and severe," as she puts it. During these rides, even though she drives the big touring car herself much of the time—that is a new accomplishment this summer in which she delights—she remembers her housekeeping and frequently brings home a store of fruit and vegetables and other supplies for the table. A set or two of tennis, a few rounds of croquet or a climb up the mountain-side, and, by that time, the young singer is ready for the hour which she keeps all to herself before dinner, which is served at half past six. An evening in the music room, with new music and the piano, which delights not only the family and guests but

Here Come the Gooseberries

Now that gooseberries are coming into the markets so plentifully, the housekeeper has an excellent opportunity for using them to good advantage, both for helping to fill up the shelves of the preserve closet for winter use and also, for making delicious present-day desserts. Here are a few recipes that some may like to try:

Gooseberry Tart (An English recipe for a favorite dessert)—Top and tail the gooseberries, so the directions begin; then wash them carefully, discarding all berries that are not sound and in good condition. Place the gooseberries and sugar in a deep pudding dish. In alternate layers, using 1 cup of sugar to 4 cups of the berries. Pile the fruit mostly in the center of the dish, rather than at the sides. Make a short crust for the top, as follows: Sift together 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of sugar and a pinch of salt. Rub into this $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter or other shortening as preferred, then add cold water—and about 1 teaspoon of lemon juice—slowly, being careful to have just enough to make a paste which may be rolled out rapidly once to the desired thickness. For the gooseberry tart, this paste should be rolled quite thin. Wet the edge of the pudding or deep pie dish, and blind it about with a strip of the pastry, large enough to cover the top of the dish and place it over it, wetting the pastry binding in order to seal the top down tightly. The edges may then be fluted or marked with a fork for ornamentation. Just before putting this into the oven, brush the crust over with a little white of egg and sprinkle a little sugar over it. Make several small holes, to allow the steam to escape, and bake in a medium oven for about an hour, or until the berries are well cooked and the crust brown. This may be served hot or cold; it is good either way.

Gooseberry Soufflé (Another English recipe)—Top and tail 1 pound of gooseberries and wash them thoroughly. Put them on the stove in a saucepan, with 1 scant cup of sugar, and cook until very soft. Rub them through a rather coarse sieve and, when cool, turn into a glass serving dish. Pour $\frac{1}{4}$ a cup or more of plain boiled custard over this and beat the whites of eggs, left over from

passers-by on the road outside, and the day is over.

"I was trained for a pianist; I have a gold medal certificate from the Conservatoire in Milan, where my real home is," she explained. "Yes, I really wanted to sing while I was studying there, but my parents, who realized that I could sing, did not want me to go on the operatic stage and so I was not permitted to study for it. But, at the Conservatoire, they told me that I had the voice and so, when I had finished my piano course and was thinking of teaching, while I was on a visit in Rome, I had my voice tried there. I was offered some small parts and when I succeeded in them my family began to be willing for me to sing. And so—here I am, I sing."

"It takes some time, too, to plan costumes for my parts in the operas," she continued. "I try hard to have them correct historically, conforming in all ways to the times which they represent. That really takes considerable study. My husband helps me a great deal." One should halt the interview just here to explain that M. Luigi Curci is a portrait painter and, when the singer first saw him, he was perched up on a scaffolding, painting the ceiling of a church in Rome. Friends of hers, who knew him, had taken her to see his work and she climbed the tall ladder to meet him. He was eager to paint her portrait and so she sat for him—that is all of the story, according to her. So, to go on with the story of her costumes.

"When I was preparing to sing Rosina in 'Le Barbier de Séville,' we were in Spain and there, in one of the art galleries, we found a painting of Rosina which was exactly the right thing, I felt. My husband made a color sketch of it and from that we had my costume made. He helps me that way all of the time.

"I am enjoying home life all that I can this summer," she concluded, "for next winter, when I am singing all of the time, I cannot keep house. I have to spend so much time traveling. But my husband plans to take two studios, one in Chicago and one in New York, and we expect to enjoy those. Knit on the trains? No, I do not knit. Knitting seems to me, how do you say it? not aesthetic. But I make lace, yards and yards of it. I always crochet when I am traveling; I enjoy keeping my hands occupied. One can make such interesting patterns, and I love to make beautiful things."

Economical Boiled Custard

One pint milk, 1 egg, 1 dessertspoon corn flour, 1 teaspoon castor sugar, flavoring such as lemon, vanilla, ratafia, etc., to taste.

Boil the milk in a double saucepan, put corn flour into a basin and break egg into it, mixing till smooth. Add the boiling milk by degrees, stirring all the time, return to the saucepan and cook gently for a few minutes.

An Inexpensive Dinner

Slice $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of beef kidney, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of liver, season with 1 teaspoon salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper and sauté in drippings a golden brown. Brown 2 large sliced onions. Turn into a stewpan and spread over the top a large carrot, peeled and grated; cover with water, and cook very slowly for 1 hour. Thicken the gravy with $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons flour and serve with mashed potatoes.

The Tale of the Table Knife

The Fourteenth Century is marked by certain chronicles as the date for the appearance of the knife, as a regular table implement. Undoubtedly, some sort of cutting instruments must have been fashioned by man, away back in prehistoric times, and from those crude blades of stone or flint the table knife of the present has been slowly developed. Knives in the early days were not classified for special uses, but were employed, wherever needed, without discrimination. The knife for sacrificial purposes was mentioned in the Bible, as early as in the Book of Genesis.

After the knives of stone, came those of copper; then, later, iron and bronze were employed. Bronze knives were used up to the beginning of the Christian era. It is said that, in the great days of Rome, knives were occasionally used at table, but not as a regular thing, for it was customary to cut the banquet meat into small pieces in the kitchen, before serving it to the guests. It must have been rather difficult in those days to have managed any implement but a spoon, since the guests did not sit at the table in chairs but, instead, reclined upon couches placed around it.

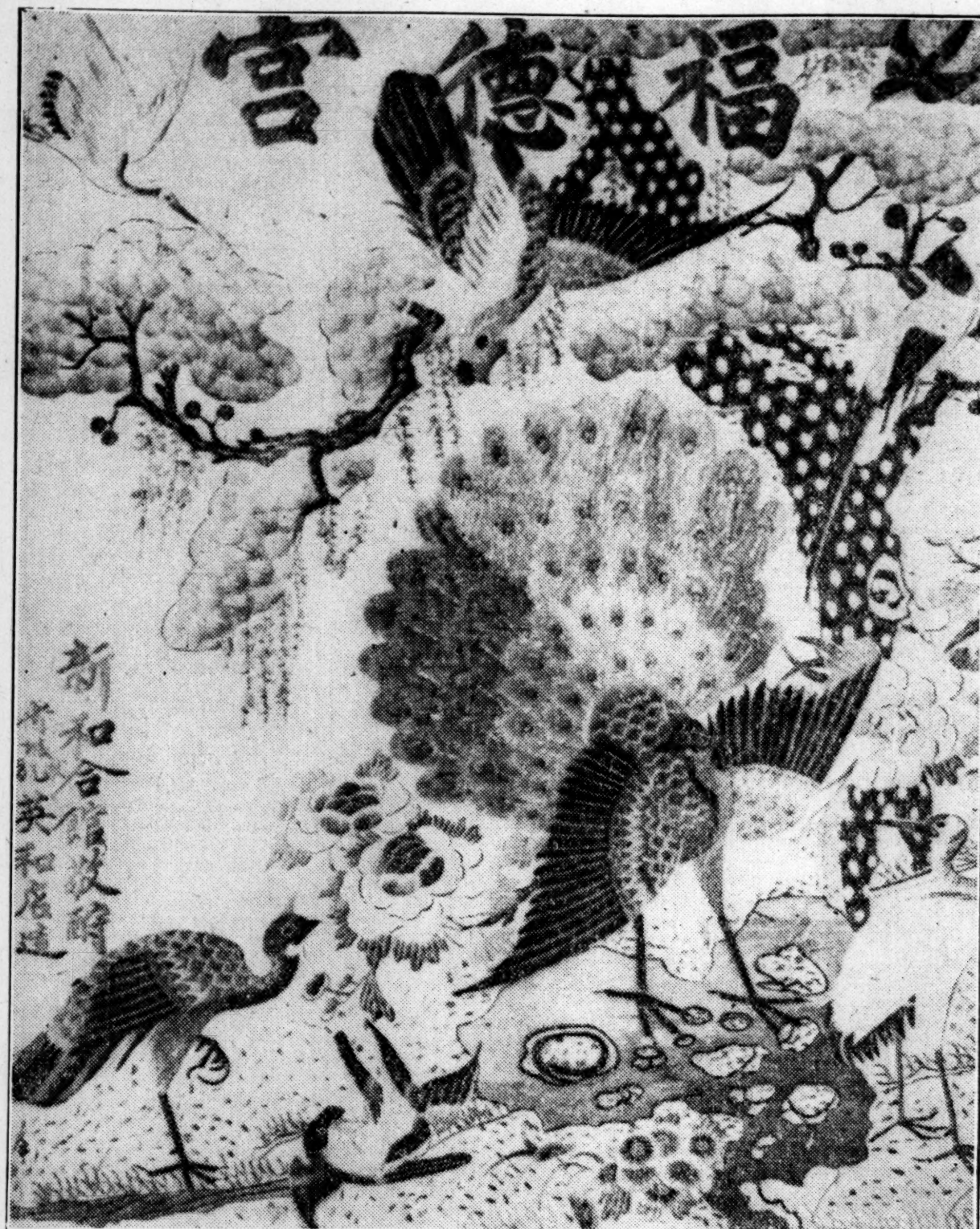
Beginning with the Fourteenth Century, however, the table knife became popular, and we are told that, at that time, it began to appear in three distinct styles. First of all, there was the small individual knife; then there was the large carving knife; then there was another, known as the paring knife, which was used for cutting the crusts from slices of bread, these slices being frequently used instead of plates. The paring knife was of rather brief duration, for, when regular plates came into use, it was no longer needed.

Those early table knives were pointed at first and, as forks were not then in common usage, those points were found useful. But, as a sort of system or code of table etiquette was formulated, that practice was frowned upon and the blade of the knife was made rounded. For a long time, travelers were accustomed to carrying about their own individual knives and forks with them, wherever they went.

In Chaucer's day, we find the knife spoken of as a "thwitel" or "whittle." The blade was made of steel, while the handle was of wood or horn. This knife was used, not only at the table, but as a general pocket knife as well. It was the Scottish King James the Sixth who, so it is chronicled, possessed the prototype of the folding or clasp knife of today, which we call the jackknife.

England has always been famous for her cutlery. Even as long ago as the Seventeenth Century, Sheffield was the

Chinese Forest Scene Shown in Native Embroidery



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One day, just before the Chinese New Year, when the Celestials bring out their treasures into the streets and offer them for sale, with a view to settling up accounts and clearing off any debts that the sons and daughters of the Flowery Land could patiently endure. There was a point of interest about these birds that caught the eye; they had the deep violet wings with pointed outline of wild peacocks; they were not of the garden variety. A hawk was diving from the tree above, while various

unknown birds, brown and amethyst and white, flew around or sat on the lower branches. But there was one feature above all that would arouse the curiosity of any botanist. The pine tree, for such evidently it was from the regular marking of its trunk, and from the fans of hair-like leaves, had, hanging from the branches, tassels of flowers of the brightest orange hue, which, of course, could not belong to the tree. While all else in the work was so faithfully portrayed, it is to be remarked that these racemes were not from a flowering climber, for no twining stems were anywhere in view. It was only possible to suppose that they were hanging trails of loranthus. Loranthus is a parasitic growth, akin to mistletoe. It is common in tropical forests, and sometimes has large orange-colored flowers in drooping sprays, as in the scene portrayed. No other case is known to the writer of the representation of this plant in decorative art, but the whole embroidery bears the appearance of being an accurate copy of a jungle scene. The artist doubtless sketched in silk exactly what he saw.

The Tale of the Table Knife

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England has always been famous for her cutlery. Even as long ago as the Seventeenth Century, Sheffield was the

center of the trade, and the history of the industry shows that, about the year 1624, the cutlers formed a corporation, in order to protect their trade. Spain, too, has been famous for her steel blades, but these were chiefly swords, and there was great demand for them, particularly during the Middle Ages, the period known as the Age of Chivalry. England, however, it is generally agreed, has retained her supremacy in the cutlery industry.

A Good Costume for Camp

"This," remarked a certain young girl, "is a camp suit. It is curious, is it not, that I seldom think of wearing anything but blue, in general, until I get off in the woods on a camping trip; then I instinctively turn to browns and greens. This camping suit design I have worked out, after trials of various other things, and I expect to enjoy it immensely. The material is a good, firm quality of Japanese crepe. And the color, as you see, is brown, a sort of deep golden brown, or between a golden and a chocolate brown; it is hard to describe it, but, to me, it is a lovely shade. Every one wears bloomers in camp, so the first part of my costume is a pair of good, full bloomers, quite plain and unadorned. Instead of the usual middie blouse to wear above them, however, I am making this smock that I have here. As you see, I am doing the actual smocking in shades of green and brown—nice woody colors, I think; don't you?"

"I like this pattern because it has plenty of smocking on it, but yet is not too elaborate. You see, it comes on the shoulders at each side, on both wrists, and also on both of the pockets. The belt had just a touch of embroidery in these same colors, to make it belong. No, it does not open coat fashion; instead, it is opened at the neck just a little way down, six inches or so, and fastens with four pairs of buttons. Here they are: I have made them myself out of brown and green mercerized cotton cords; the process is simple, really just a series of knots over a foundation of some round, brown, bone buttons that I bought."

"This is not all my costume, however. Wait until you see my hat. At first, I thought that I would make a cloth hat, with a stitched rolling brim of the crepe, but I soon decided that that would be too hot, so I looked about for something else. In one of the department stores I found a broad-brimmed hat of some flexible straw, which I can roll up just as a man

rolls up his soft felt sport hat. This, you see, is a good shade hat and yet is easily carried; does not take up much room, and I try to carry just as little baggage as possible to camp. There is not room for much, anyway, in a tent. For trimming, I have made a double band of the brown crepe, like my suit, and embroidered a conventional design of trees and leaves on it in browns and greens, like those I used in the smocking. There is a bow at one side and a pair of ends with dangles, like the buttons on the smock, and it can all be attached to the hat at a moment's notice, and it will stay attached, too, by means of these snap fasteners. I do not intend to have a gust of wind blow away my handiwork, and I do not wear hats to hold it down, for my hat fits down over my head closely enough to keep it on.

"Tan walking boots and stockings and high khaki leggings for long hikes through the woods, with a pair of brown sneakers, rubber soled, flat-heeled affairs, for wear about the camp, complete the costume and I expect to enjoy it immensely. This crepe washes beautifully and does not require ironing, so that solves the laundry problem. Oh, yes, and I have bought a nice woolly brown sweater, for cool evenings out on the lake. Now, does it not sound attractive? And it has been such an easy costume to prepare."

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A Summer Dinner in the Fireless Cooker

"What ever made you bother to cook a hot dinner, this warm night?" queried the woman who had been invited out to dine.

"It really was no bother," returned the hostess, busily stirring the gravy. "Even if it is a warm night, I think people who have been working hard all day like something hot, with a cool salad and dessert to follow. And there are two men coming to dinner you know; and I am quite sure that they will be glad of something hearty to begin with. This was really an easy dinner to get, with the fireless cooker."

The guest, who was sitting out in the kitchen with her hostess, turned and looked at the small, square fireless cooker in the corner. "Do you mean to tell me that you cooked the chicken and vegetables all in that little, one-compartment arrangement?" she demanded.

"I certainly did," was the reply. "Why not? It was simple enough, merely a matter of judgment and planning. Shall I tell you how I did it?" The guest was obligingly and delightfully curious, so the hostess told the story, as she put on the finishing touches to her dinner.

"Let us begin with the chicken," said she. "I bought that late yesterday afternoon, on my way home from work. The butcher cut it up as though for a fricassee, but in rather smaller pieces than usual, at my request. Last night I singed them and then fried them to a beautiful golden brown. Then I put them in the large kettle that belongs to the fireless cooker, poured boiling water into the frying pan and turned that rich, brown juice over the chicken, and added enough water just to cover it. I seasoned it carefully, let it boil about half an hour or so on the stove, then shut it up in the fireless cooker. This morning, when I took it out, it was so tender from the long, slow cooking, that the pieces almost disintegrated when I put a fork into them."

"I removed the chicken and, as soon as it was cool enough, put it into the refrigerator. The juice I left in the kettle and put that, too, in the refrigerator, when sufficiently cold. Then I put the beets, which had boiled for some 20 minutes over the fire, into the fireless cooker, heating the soapstone again, of course."

"This afternoon I came home early, removed the beets and put the string beans into the cooker in their place. I strung them last night and put them away all ready to cook. I might, perhaps, have cooked both beets and string beans at once, but I was not sure how they would turn out. I have noticed that flavors sometimes mix in the fireless cooker. Once I cooked beets and prunes at the same time, each in a closely covered kettle, but the prunes tasted so strongly of the beets that they were not popular. Hence, I decided that it would be better not to risk destroying the flavor of the beans. The beans I have just taken out, and they are piping hot, ready to be turned into the serving dish with a bit of butter and put on the table. And it will not take more than five minutes or so to heat up these beets, which I have peeled and sliced, and to warm up the chicken and get this gravy thickened. So, you see, the hot part of this simple dinner was really easily prepared. I am omitting soup; it is quite too warm a night for that. I might, though, have served some iced soup, for when I set the chicken liquid away to cool, it turned to jelly and tasted delicious; I tried it."

"I found it easy to make many of my preparations last night. For one thing, I washed the lettuce. I bought a large, firm head, removed all outer leaves that were not perfect, cut off the end of the stem, then carefully separated the leaves without breaking them off and washed the head thoroughly in running water. Then I put it in a clean paper bag, well sprinkled with cold water, and set it on the ice. Now it is as crisp and cold as one could ask and, in my opinion, those are two of the chief obligations of a salad."

"The berries I bought on my way home tonight. I like this mixture of raspberries and red currants and I hope that you and the other guests will. I picked over and washed these berries as soon as I came in, sprinkled the currants generously with sugar, arranged both in the green Sodji bowl, and they are all ready to be set upon the table. I shall leave them on the ice until time to serve them, however. The sponge cake I did not make, I will confess, but it is possible to buy such very good sponge cake, if one gets the

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right make, that it seems foolish to spend time baking. I'll tell you a secret, though; we are going to have home-made hot biscuits, for I made them just before you came in. They must be done now; let's look in the oven. And the pickles we put up right here in this kitchen, too."

"Everything is ready now, and there is the door bell; that must mean that our other guests have arrived, so we will light the candles, set that pink rose in the bud vase in the center of the table and put the hot things on at once. I do hope that you will enjoy my fireless cooker dinner."

Caring for the Marble in the House

When the white marble mantel and wash basin and pantry slab are in good condition, they are easily cared for; a clean cloth, plenty of soap and water, and a gentle rubbing will usually keep them quite clean. The soap must always be rinsed off and the surface dried with a clean cloth and polished with a piece of chamois. At least, that is the proper treatment for the mantel; a thing used so constantly as the wash basin or the kitchen slab would not require polishing every time that it is washed. Sometimes, however, the mantel, especially one over an open fireplace which is used a great deal, needs a little more careful attention, such as the application of a little powdered pumice or sapollo or some such cleaner. A brush is the best thing for removing dirt from any carving or other decorations.

If the marble should seem grimy, a good way of restoring its freshness is to pour some thick hot starch over it and allow it to dry on and remain a little while. When it is removed, it will be found to have brought the dirt along with it. Then all that one has to do is to wash, as usual, with soap and water, and dry with a soft cloth.

Some people like to make a paste, by mixing together 2 ounces of soda, 1 ounce of powdered pumice, 1 ounce of powdered chalk and a little boiling water. The dry ingredients should be sifted together before the water is added. This may be spread over the marble, left over night and then washed off next day. It is considered good for removing stains and discolorations.

Casserole of Rice and Mutton

Boil 1 cup of rice and, when done, line an earthenware casserole with $\frac{1}{2}$ of it, covering the bottom and sides thoroughly. To 2 cups of chopped mutton, add 1 heaping teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of pepper, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of onion juice (or more, if meat is preferred highly seasoned), also 1 well-beaten egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of fine dried bread crumbs and 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley. Add enough stock to make it mix well, then turn it into the rice-lined casserole. Pack it in well and cover the meat with the remainder of the rice. Cover tightly and steam for about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour. If liked, this may be served with tomato sauce.



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The Still Small Voice

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOT once, but many times during the past three years, has the question been asked, silently or audibly according to the temperament of the individual, "If God is omnipotent, why does He not stop the war?" Some of course go further than interrogation and say frankly that the present situation in its awfulness proves that there is no God, or at least that the view of Him presented by Christianity is proved to be without foundation. Amongst these troubled people there must be hundreds who find themselves hopelessly adrift and suffering great mental torture on account of the difficulty of reconciling what they have believed about God with the condition of the world at the moment. To such as these, and to all who will lend an ear, Christian Science has a message.

The fallacy underlying all such questions as those mentioned above, is the belief that God is, to quote Matthew Arnold, "a large and non-natural man," a powerful being who dwells somewhere out of sight, pulling the strings which make the world move, and who metes out love and hate, forgiveness and punishment, happiness and misery, with very little justice it would seem.

Given such an idea of God, and it is unquestionably that of a large number of people, whether they con-

sciously admit it or not, these questions are not only natural but quite unanswerable. It is true that various schools of theology try to formulate a kind of apology for this concept of Deity, by saying that His schemes are so vast that only an infinitesimal part is apparent at any one period, and that however miserable or appalling that part may appear to the actors in it, it is all making up the sum of the beneficence to be revealed at some future time. This, however, is small comfort to the sufferers in the immediate present, and moreover is in direct conflict with the Apostle's denunciations of a certain school of argument, "Let us do evil that good may come?" whose damnation is just."

In Science and Health (p. 149) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." It may perhaps be easier to grasp this idea by comparing it with her statement about law in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 257): "The law of God is the law of Spirit, a moral and spiritual force of immortal and divine Mind." From these two quotations it is plain that the Discoverer of Christian Science holds that God is not an anthropomorphic being, nor a personal being (in the ordinary acceptance of the

term personal), but that He is all-pervading Mind or Principle, which is the cause and sustainer of the universe, including man, and that the effect of that cause must of necessity partake of its nature. It follows logically that Mind then, being constructive, does not cause that which is destructive; if it did, then the result would be chaos. And here is the very root of the trouble, that Adam and Eve, those typical illustrations of what Paul called "the carnal mind," maintained that cause could be both constructive and destructive, both good and evil, and this being morally and metaphysically impossible, the result has been and is, chaos. This fact the world is now fully demonstrating.

In one of the most remarkable episodes in the life of that remarkable character, Elijah the Tishbite, a very clear definition of the nature of God is indicated, a definition which should have once and for all dissociated God from any of the destructive elements of the carnal mind, expressed in the physical, universe. While Elijah lodged in a cave, in hiding from the revenge of Jezebel, we are told that "the Lord passed by," and as several times recorded in the Bible, the recognition of the immanence of Spirit produced a violent upheaval in the material consciousness of things. A fire,

a wind, and an earthquake, however, left Elijah unmoved, he knew God was not in the convulsions of matter, and it was not until he became aware of the still small voice that "he wrapped his face in his mantle, and went out, and stood in the entering in of the cave." To Elijah, it is evident, God was in the "moral and spiritual force" which speaks to man's consciousness, and which is always operating for good, for righteousness.

In this incident it is to be found the answer to the question why God does not stop the war. God is not in the fire or the earthquake. War will stop when men will listen to the still small voice of Principle, when they are ready to curb bating, drinking, being immoral, cruel and tyrannical. But even now, to those who have the hearing ear, there are signs of the times which indicate that this voice is being heard and obeyed, perhaps more unconsciously than consciously; that above the roar of the guns, behind the tears of the sufferers, the "moral and spiritual force" is at work operating as in Elijah's time, for good, for righteousness.

Extraordinary changes in the constitution of society have taken place in different parts of the world, quietly and sometimes silently, better ideals have been allowed a hearing, selfishness has in many cases given way to unselfishness, and self-interest to patriotism. These movements have found no nobler expression than in the words of a great Russian patriot:

"The war began and will find its solution, not on the battlefields but in the spiritual domain, in the victory of superior moral forces. . . . We must all be strong so as not to lose that which is most precious and most triumphant in humanity, the victory of good over evil."

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 296): "Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self." At present it seems that the perception of God as good alone is so faint that mortals can only be purged from materiality through suffering. That indeed appears to have been the Via Dolorosa of all humanity. If it would have listened to the still small voice which spoke through Jesus the Christ, how much it would have gained in joy, and peace and health! If it will but listen today to the same voice, speaking through Christian Science, it will find its burdens lifted, its riddles answered, its questions solved, once and for all.

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The Old Curiosity Shop, London

When the stranger of whom Little Nell, in Dickens' story, "The Old Curiosity Shop," asked the way, had walked nearly home with her, the narrative says:

"It was not until we arrived in the street itself that she knew where we were. Clapping her hands with pleasure and running on before me for a short distance, my little acquaintance

stopped at a door and remaining on the step till I came up knocked at it when I joined her.

"A part of this door was of glass unprotected by any shutter, which I did not observe at first, for all was very dark and silent within, and I was anxious, as indeed the child was also, for an answer to our summons. When she had knocked twice or thrice there was a noise as if some person were moving inside, and at length a faint light appeared through the glass which, as it approached very slowly, the bearer having to make his way through a great many scattered articles, enabled me to see both what kind of person it was who advanced and what kind of place it was through which he came.

"It was a little old man with long gray hair, whose face and figure as he held the light above his head and looked before him as he approached, I could plainly see. . . . I fancied I could recognize in his spare and slender form something of that delicate mold which I had noticed in the child. Their bright blue eyes were certainly alike."

"The place through which he made his way at leisure was one of those

receptacles for old and curious things which seem to crouch in odd corners of this town and to hide their dusty treasures from the public eye in jealousy and distrust. There were suits of mail standing like ghosts in armor here and there, fantastic carvings brought from monkish cloisters, rusty weapons of various kinds, distorted figures in china and wood and iron and ivory; tapestry and strange furniture that might have been designed in dreams. The haggard aspect of the little old man was wonderfully suited to the place; he might have groined among old churches, and deserted houses and gathered all the spoils with his own hands."

"The old man kissed her, and then turning to me and begging me to walk in, I did so. The door was closed and locked. Preceding me with the light, he led me through the place I had already seen from without, into a small sitting-room behind, in which was another door opening into a kind of closet, where I saw a little bed that a fairy might have slept in, it looked so very small and was so prettily arranged. The child took a candle and tripped into this little room, leaving the old man and me together."

The Yellow Jessamine

"For ourselves we claim to have experience in this matter of flowers, having always observed them in all lands. We were impressed more by the flowers of Italy than by anything else there; yes, more than by the picture-galleries, the statues, the ruins. The sight of the green lawns of the Pamfil Doria, all bubbling up in little rainbow-tinted anemones; the cool dells where we culled great blue and white violets, the damp, mossy shadows of the Quirinal gardens, where cymeline grew in crimson clouds amid a crush of precious old marbles and antiques, the lovely flowers, unnamed of botany, but which we should call glorified blue and white daisies, that we gathered in the shadowy dells near Castle Gandolpho—these have a freshness in our memory that will last when the memory of all the stone images of the Vatican have passed away.

"We have often compared Florida with Italy, and asked if it can equal it. The flowers here are not the same. The blue violets are not fragrant. We do not find the many-colored anemones, nor the cymeline. Well then, are there others to compensate? We should say so. The yellow jessamine itself, in its wild grace, with its violet-scented breath, its profuse abundance, is more than a substitute for the anemones of Italy," wrote Harriet Beecher Stowe, in "Palmetto Leaves."

"If you will venture a little way in the sand beyond our back gate we will show you a flower show. About a quarter of a mile we walk, and then we turn in to what is called here an oak-hammock; which is, being interpreted, a grove of live-oak trees, with an underbrush of cedar, holly, and various flowering shrubs. An effort has been made to clear up this hammock. The larger trees have some of them been cut down, but not removed. The work of clearing was for some reason abandoned; and the place being left to Nature, she proceeded to improve and beautify it after a fashion of her own. The yellow jessamine,

which before grew under the shadow of the trees, now, exultant in the sunshine let in upon it, has made a triumphant and abundant growth. It is the very Ariel of flowers—the tricky sprite, full of life and grace and sweetness, and it seems to take a capricious pleasure in rambling everywhere, and masquerading in the foliage of every kind of tree. Now its yellow bells twinkle down like stars from the prickly foliage of the holly, where it has taken full possession, turning the solemn old evergreen into a blossoming garland. Now, looking up full sixty feet into yonder water-oak, we see it peeping down at us in long festoons, mingling with the swaying, crapey streamers of the gray moss. . . . Look below, and the jessamine is woven all over the ground, its golden buds and open bells peeping up at you from the huckleberry bushes and the sedge-grass.

"Here is a tree overthrown, and raising its gaunt, knotted branches in air, veiled with soft mossy drapery. The jessamine springs upon it for a trellis; it weaves over and under and around; it throws off long sprays and streamers with two golden buds at the axil of every green leaf. Its multi-form sprays twist and knot and themselves in wonderful intricacies; and still where every green leaf starts is a yellow flower-bud. The beauty of the buds is peculiar. They have little sculptured grooves, and the whole looks as if it might have been carved for a lady's eardrop."

"Mr. S. has just brought in a gigantic bouquet from the hammock, a little shrub-oak about five feet high, whose spreading top is all a golden mass of bloom with yellow jessamine."

Happy Workers

Happy is he who finishes the work for its own sake; and the State and the world is happy that has the most of such Finishers. The world will do justice to such. It cannot otherwise; but never on the day when the work is newly done and presented. Every man settles his own rate.—Emerson.

The Cottage on the Sandy Strand

Miss Jane Barlow in "Irish Ways" tells of the occupant of a "cabin that was to be seen afar on a silvery rim at the Atlantic end of a Donegal valley, the many-syllabled name of which is locally shortened into 'Glen.' Her postal address was: 'On the Sandy Strand.' This little house under the hill stood low down by the water's edge, with footslopes of a haughty crested promontory rising behind it, and the shallow, shoal-buffed tides ebbing and flowing between sandbanks and shingly bars, a stone's throw from its front door. A bit up the hill was a holy well, consecrated to Saint Brigid, with close by a fairy thorn-bush, the special property of the unsanctified Good People. The old 'ban-an'-dell' herself, her son her daughter, a shaggy-coated, large black terrier, a yellow-and-white cat with two small kittens, and an indefinite number of poultry—these composed the household on showery August afternoon, when its mistress entertained company strange to Glen."

"Seated beside the hearth, the visitor kept warily to the middle of a low, home-made form, which had a tendency to tilt up at the vacant end; the hostess occupied a short creepy-stool opposite. A dresser, and a bed in a

recess, were nearly all the rest of the furniture; but then the rafters contrived a very manifold debt to pay, serving as cupboard, chest, and wardrobe. . . . On either hand a smaller chamber opened out of this living-room. Everywhere cleanliness and order were triumphantly attained, and a few brightly colored prints on the wall aimed at decoration.

"But the jewel of the house was the fire on the hearthstone, a pyramid of blossom-like white and pink, with a ruby-glow throbbing at its core. The sods it was built of had been well-nigh as hard and black as coal, for the quality of Glen's turf is excellent, to the great benefit of all the neighbors, who unanimously praise it as the chief comfort of their lives. Nevertheless the widow thought it necessary to apologize for her fire, on the grounds that the sods were not yet thoroughly dry. Their stack was only a-making; in fact her little boy was just then away cutting peat on the bog up over the hill, beyond the holy well, whether his sister would presently be setting out to bring him his dinner of brown-jacketed potatoes and slender, sardine-like fishes called 'sheen.' . . . 'I do be throwin' the full of a couple of creels on it of a cold winter's day, bedad do

Lucerne

"Yesterday evening I arrived at Lucerne, and put up at the best inn there, the Schweizerhof," says one of Tolstoy's characters.

"The magnificent five-storied building of the Hotel Schweizerhof is situated on the quay, at the very edge of the lake, where in olden times there used to be the crooked covered wooden bridge with chapels on the corners and pictures on the roof. Now, thanks to the tremendous inroad of Englishmen, with their necessities, their tastes, and their money, the old bridge has been torn down, and in its place has been erected a granite quay, straight as a stick. On the quay are built the long, quadrangular five-storied houses; in front of the houses two rows of lindens have been set out and provided with supports, and between the lindens are the usual supply of green benches."

"As soon as I went up to my room, and opened the window facing the lake, the beguery of the sheet of water, of these mountains, and of this sky, at the first moment literally dazzled and overwhelmed me."

"It was seven o'clock in the evening. The rain had cleared falling all day, but now it had heated sulphur, spread out before my windows smooth and motionless, like a concave mirror between the variegated shores; its surface was dotted with boats, which left behind them vanishing trails. Farther away it was contracted between two monstrous headlands, and, darkling, set itself against and disappeared behind a confused pile of mountains, clouds, and glaciers. In the foreground stretched a panorama of moist, fresh green shores, with reeds, meadows, gardens, and villas. Farther away, the dark-green wooded heights, crowned with the ruins of feudal castles, in the background, the rolling, pale-lilac-colored vista of mountains, with fantastic peaks built up of crags and dead white mounds of snow. And everything was bathed in a fresh, transparent atmosphere of azure blue, and kindled by the warm rays of the setting sun, bursting forth through the river skies."

"Not on the lake nor on the mountains nor in the skies was there a single completed line, a single unmixed color, a single moment of repose; everywhere motion, irregularity, fantasy, endless conglomeration and variety of shades and lines; and above all, a calm, a softness, a unity, and a striving for the beautiful."

"And here amid this indefinable, confused, unfettered beauty, before a very window, stretched in stupid kaleidoscopic confusion the white line of the quay, the lindens with their supports, and the green spots—mis-erable, tasteless creations of human ingenuity, not subordinated, like the distant villas and ruins, to the gen-

eral harmony of the beautiful scene, but on the contrary brutally contradicting it. . . . Constantly, though against my will, my eyes were attracted to that horribly straight line of the quay; and mentally I should have liked to spurn it, to demolish it like a black spot disfiguring the nose beneath one's eye."—Tr. from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole.

Ocean Lights

Awaked before the rushing prow, The mimic first of ocean glow.

Those lightnings of the wave: Wild sparkles crest the broken tides, And, flashing round, the vessel's sides

With elvish luster lave, While, far behind, their livid light To the dark billows of the night

A gloomy splendor gave. . . .

Nor lacked they steadier light to keep Their course upon the darkened deep;—

Arctornish, on her frowning steep "Twixt cloud and ocean hung, Glared with a thousand lights of glee, And landward far, and far to sea,

Her vestal radiance flung. By that blithe beacon-light they steered

Whose luster mingled well With the pale beam that now appeared, As the cold moon her head upreared

Above the eastern fell. —Sir Walter Scott.

Wordsworth's Demeanor

"Of Wordsworth's demeanor and physical presence, De Quincey's account, silly, coxcombical, and vulgar, is the worst," Lord Morley says; "Carlyle's, as might be expected from his magical gift of portraiture, is the best. Carlyle cared little for Wordsworth's poetry, had a real respect for the antique greatness of his devotion to Poverty and Peasantry, recognized his strong intellectual powers and strong character, but thought him rather dull, bad tempered, unproductive, and almost wearisome."

"From these and many other disparagements, one gladly passes to the picture of the poet as he was in the flesh at a breakfast-party given by Henry Taylor, at a tavern in St. James's Street, in 1840. The subject of the talk was Literature, its laws, practices, and observances: 'He talked well in his way; with veracity, easy brevity and force; as a wise tradesman would of his tools and workshop, and as no unwise one could. His voice was good, frank, and sonorous, though practically clear, distinct, and forcible, rather than melodious; the tone of him business-like, sedately confident; no discourtesy, yet no anxiety about being courteous; a fine wholesome rusticity, fresh as

his mountain breezes, sat well on the stalwart veteran, and on all he said and did. You would have said he was a usually taciturn man, glad to unlock himself to audience sympathetic and intelligent, when such offered itself. His face bore marks of much not always peaceful meditation; the look of it not bland or benevolent, so much as close, impregnable, and hard; a man 'multa tacere loquere paratus.' In a strong character, but thought him rather dull, bad tempered, unproductive, and almost wearisome."

"The meadow lark amid the blue Sends rippling music down the air. And when on boughs that droop apart Each bead of crystal pulses bright, His song has touched the dewdrop's heart

And made it quiver with delight. —Herbert Bashford.

The Meadow Lark

The towering fir is bathed in dew, And countless gems are clinging there;

A joyous lark amid the blue Sends rippling music down the air. And when on boughs that droop apart Each bead of crystal pulses bright, His song has touched the dewdrop's heart

And made it quiver with delight. —Herbert Bashford.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1917

EDITORIALS

Enter England

EVERY day which passes is beginning to show more clearly how near democracy was to a cataclysm in the summer of 1914. First one unimpeachable witness and then another comes upon the scene to expose the almost incredible chain of buttresses by which the German Government had shored up the campaign of conquest which it launched just three years ago. It hardly matters where the human mind ranges, there it finds evidence of carefully thought out plans for extending German kultur and German domination. In Europe the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy would, it was imagined, form the center of the great adventure. But already the cooperation of the Turk, with his vast Muhammadan influence, had been secured, in the hope that the proclamation of a Holy War would shake the eastern possessions of France and England to their foundations. Those were the days when the Turkish papers were filled with the legend of the conversion, to the faith of Muhammad, of his Islamic Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, and when foolish and fanatical leaders, like Enver Pasha, were encouraged to see themselves as the restorer of the glories of Muhammad II and Solymán the Magnificent. The Near East, indeed, had been captured for "der tag." Rumania, with its German King, was supposed to be in the pocket of Austria. Greece, with its German Queen, equally securely in the pocket of Prussia. Serbia and Montenegro were too small and insignificant to matter, and were besides governed by Slav monarchs; but Bulgaria, governed by another German, with immense ambitions, had thrown in its lot with Middle Europe; and thus from the Baltic and the North Sea to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and away East along the great caravan routes to Tarsus, to Bagdad, and the Persian Gulf lay the solid territories of the Middle European combination.

And yet this was only the beginning of the great conspiracy. In Persia a man of marvelous talent, the German consul in Bushire, Herr Wassmuss, was ready with the aid of the Persian gendarmerie, headed by their Swedish officers, to raise the tribes from the shores of the Gulf to the confines of India and to the plateau of Iran. Beyond Persia the thread of conspiracy had been carried through the Afghan passes, and it was no fault of the German Government, in the critical moment of the game, that the Muhammadan ruler of Kabul refused to throw Afghanistan into their scale. Further east, again, there were German agents at work, even amongst the Indian troops, as was seen by the abortive little rising later of a handful of Sikhs.

All these things have been common knowledge now for months, though a large proportion of the people in the Americas have preferred to be blind to them. Recent events, however, have forced these people to open their eyes, whether they like it or not. The effort of Herr von Zimmermann simultaneously to draw Mexico and Japan into the German camp has had to be acknowledged, in spite of the violent assertion of the German-American papers that it was an abominable British plot, a charge unfortunately made in the very hour of the admission of the truth of the accusation by the Government in Berlin. What the plots of von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed had failed to rouse the people of the United States to understand, was successfully accomplished by von Zimmermann. Then came the news of the contemplated acquirement of the Danish West Indies, in the very mouth of the Panama Canal, and now finally comes the final touch, for the present, to the tremendous comprehensiveness of these schemes, in the exposure, by the ex-Ambassador of the United States, in Berlin, of the fact that the 400,000 Germans in Southern Brazil were actually subsidized by grants from the Government in Berlin, nominally for educational purposes. No wonder that the Brazilians have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, and are convinced of the fact that the entry of the Germans into Paris was to have been celebrated by the proclamation of these Southern Brazilian provinces as German republics, under the protection of Berlin.

The world has got to understand these things in order to realize the necessity for the long-delayed action of President Wilson in breaking with Germany. Nobody sees this more clearly than the man who watched the development of German plans, in Berlin itself, during the first two and a half years of the war. Russia, Mr. Gerard says, was, to use a phrase of Prince Bismarck, a lath painted to represent iron. Already permeated by the influence of the Deutschum it had ceased to be of any particular danger to anybody. The War Office at Berlin had bought and paid for it. The Stürmers and the Protopopoffs were ready to deliver their bargain whenever the psychological moment came, whilst the army, starved of food and arms, and betrayed in the hour of battle by its chiefs, had become little more than a disorganized mob. What, then, would have been the fate of Russia's ally if the German plans had worked? and, with Russia crushed and cast aside, the flood of Middle Europe had been flung against the defenses of France?

Fortunately, in one way, for the liberties of Europe, even Germany did not fully realize how completely the Russian iron lath was made of wood. Had she done so she would probably have waited until Russia was crushed before violating the neutrality of Belgium. As it is, by the admission of the Kaiser, in his message to President Wilson, now for the first time given to the world, the merciless truth is proclaimed that the neutrality of Belgium "had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds." Thus, in order that the German armies might enter France over her comparatively undefended frontier, the demand was made that Belgium should open her frontiers to the German battalions. As Mr. Gerard cynically declares, "it would, indeed, inaugurate a new

era in the intercourse of nations if a small nation could only preserve its freedom by at all times, on request, granting a free passage to the troops of a powerful neighbor on the march to attack an adjoining country." Yet that, and nothing short of that, was the demand made by the Berlin Government upon Brussels. And when Brussels refused to permit the violation of her territory by one of the powers pledged to defend her neutrality; Berlin proceeded to justify her action on the ground that the French themselves were about to invade Germany through Belgium. Just as if the French were so strategically imbecile as to lay open their own weak frontier, by an attempt to advance upon a powerfully defended German frontier, in the teeth of an enemy whose mobilization, carefully prepared in advance, was weeks in advance of their own.

What saved the liberties of Europe at this juncture—Mr. Gerard makes no secret of it—was the sudden entry of England into the war. "It was the entry of England into the war, in defense of the rights of small nations, in defense of the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium," he writes, "which saved the world from the harsh dominion of the conquest-hungry Prussians, and therefore saved as well the two Americas and their protecting doctrine of President Monroe." No man knew what the decision of England meant better than the Kaiser. In the very interview with Mr. Gerard, in which he handed to the ex-Ambassador the message to President Wilson, he was already talking despondently about the war. "The English," he declared, "changed the whole situation; an obstinate nation, they will keep up the war. It cannot end soon." That was the Kaiser's own verdict and his own interpretation of the situation, and he has had no reason to change it since. For three years the obstinate nation has kept up the war. For three years its fleet has cleared the seas of German shipping. During three years it has built up vast armies, financed half of Europe, and instead of sending half a dozen divisions to assist France, has put into the field some millions of trained soldiers. British troops fought with the Japanese at Kaio Chau. British troops pressed from the Persian Gulf into Bagdad, driving the Turks before them. British troops flung the Turks back from the Suez Canal, and advanced to the walls of Jerusalem. British troops kept the Turks busy, in the Gallipoli, during critical months, and landed at Salonica to help to hold up the Bulgarian attack. And yet the bargain with the Dual Alliance was the British fleet to aid the armies of France and Russia, and only a few divisions to reinforce the French across the channel. No man living knows the story of the German conspiracy, and how it miscarried, more completely than Mr. Gerard. And the story of that conspiracy, as he is telling it to the world today, is something that should be known by the world.

Save and Conserve the Crops

THE manner in which the American Republic responded to last spring's call for increased soil production has elicited the merited praise of Herbert C. Hoover and others intimately informed on the world's foodstuff situation. Moved no less by sympathy with millions abroad, in temporary but urgent need of succor, than by prevalent high and threatened exorbitant prices at home, the whole country, so to speak, turned out enthusiastically and energetically to increase the yield of farm and garden. As a reward, the United States today has promise of one of the most bountiful harvests in all its history.

Shortage in the food supply, it is unnecessary to say, was not altogether responsible for the high prices of last winter and spring. The crops of last summer were ample to meet every legitimate demand; that they did not seem to do so was due to various causes having little or no connection with production. Last year, in many of the states, quantities of fruits and vegetables were reported as left to decay in the fields because of the inability of the farmer and gardener to find markets for them. Inadequacy of the existing distributing system enabled the food manipulator, speculator and monopolist to determine what price the producer should receive for the fruits of his labor, or whether he should receive any price at all. With their warehouses well filled, these gentlemen could easily dictate to the farmer and the gardener the terms upon which they should part with their produce, and to the consumer, the terms upon which he would be supplied. They did so dictate, and while the producer was borne down on the one hand, the consumer was held up on the other. The "shortage" which was made to excuse the extortion practiced by the middleman upon the consumer last winter and spring was mainly artificial. There never was the most remote excuse for the four-dollar-a-bushel potato, nor for any of the corresponding impositions in the price of other vegetables.

If a repetition of the experiences that alarmed a large part of the world and aroused the indignation of the United States only a few months ago is not to be recorded later on, then the popular desire to conserve the crops of this year must be fully as general and determined as was the desire to plant them. Already rumors of the inability of farmers and gardeners to gather and market their perishable produce are being spread. A lack of labor is reported from various points. Waste resulting from overabundance is threatened. Discouraging stories regarding the glutting and consequent depression of the markets are being put out. In some places, market gardeners have been so influenced by pessimists, ignorant or malicious, that they have actually "ploughed in" their vegetables. The situation calls for prompt, positive and patriotic action. As there was available labor enough in the country to assure bumper and surplus crops, so there is available labor enough to save and conserve them.

What is necessary is that every man, woman and child shall take part in the task. If the markets are overstocked, the surplus must be taken up for preservation. Foodstuffs must not be left to rot in the fields or thrown into the garbage heaps of towns and cities, simply because they cannot all be eaten at once. In the name of humanity, in the name of starving millions, they should be husbanded. Every community, every neighborhood, every household should do its part toward

conserving the crops. There are known and simple processes of drying and canning and storing. It will be a monstrous manifestation of public neglect if, in view of so many recent and impressive lessons, these processes shall be actually neglected by the people, and the middleman shall again be made dictator of the food supply and of food prices.

No matter if a food control bill shall finally pass, and no matter if control shall center in the most competent man the President can choose for the position, unless the people immediately take steps toward protecting themselves and their fellow-beings in distress elsewhere, the loss will be immeasurable and irretrievable. Delay has already played into the hands of the manipulator. Further delay in dealing with the problem of conserving perishable produce may prove calamitous.

It is a patriotic duty, a humane duty, a Christian duty to prevent the waste of food at this juncture. Let the country rise to save the crops as it rose to plant them.

The Old Curiosity Shop

EVERY great city has its romance of history. A romance so romantic that it has commonly ceased to have any connection with history. In Verona, for instance, is there not Juliet's house, though why not Capulet's, it would take a wise man to say. Then, in Cologne, in the church of the Seven Thousand Virgins, there is preserved the water pot from Cana in Galilee. And, again, in Rome, that prison of Paul's, which, no matter whom it may have held, never held Paul. No city in the whole world is richer in romance than London, no old street hardly but has its story, and, in those stories, fact and fiction mixed up inextricably. There is Dick Turpin's passage, for instance, so named long after the highwayman had ceased to trouble the roads round London. Turpin was a poor enough scoundrel anyway, and the feat which gave the passage its name was performed by an entirely unknown reprobate. Better known by far is Doctor Johnson's seat in the Cheshire Cheese, only there is not the very remotest proof that the Doctor ever so much as set foot across the threshold of the Inn, very much the contrary as a matter of fact. And so we come to the Old Curiosity Shop.

The Old Curiosity Shop has only a reflected glory anyhow. The feet of London have swept for a couple of centuries or more through Dick Turpin's passage, generations of Londoners have tucked their napkins over their knees under the tables of the Cheshire Cheese, but Little Nell was never more than the substance of ink and paper, and the Old Curiosity Shop, like the House of Seven Gables or "Withens," is simply a house of no importance, taken and peopled by figments of the brain of a great writer, who has made them more real to his readers than all the Emperors of Rome or Kings of Babylon. This, indeed, fulfills Horace Walpole's antithetical definition of history as, "true stories about unreal people."

It is a curious thing, the more you think about it, how little is known about the Old Curiosity Shop, and, of course, by this is meant the Simon Pure. Bleak House we know, Dötheboys Hall we know, and so we do the Blacking Factory hard by Charing Cross. The milestones on the Dover Road are more familiar to us than ever they were to Mr. F.'s Aunt, and Minor Canon Row is with us always, but the only information Dickens himself ever afforded as to the Old Curiosity Shop was that the various claimants to it were "waste paper." No doubt on the ground that possession is nine points of the law, each in turn has come really to believe it is the man, just as the possessors of the door-knockers of Number 17 Gough Square all believe they really possess that original knocker which, notwithstanding their possession, you may still rap with the next time you seek admission to the great Doctor's abode.

And yet, though Dickens never did give any information as to the true Old Curiosity Shop, he disposed summarily, in the book itself, of every one of the aspirants, which is a wonderful thing when you remember that, in spite of his own evidence, people still will have it that the Old Curiosity Shop remains. All we do know about it is summed up in his own statement that it was not in the City, but in quite another part of the town, a saying which, whilst putting the City hopelessly out of court, is sufficiently vague to permit hope to spring eternal in the breast of the by-streets in any other part of old London. We get our introduction to it on one of the nights when Master Humphrey, having wandered out, under the lamps, through the tangled City streets, first met Little Nell. The child had lost herself, and she inquired her way home, which, as the writer is careful to explain, lay "at a considerable distance, and indeed in quite another quarter of the town." That, of course, disposes of the City, though Lincoln's Inn, hard by which the soi-disant Old Curiosity Shop stands, fulfills this requirement inasmuch as it is without the City's boundaries. Unfortunately, however, for the picturesque little shop, which one has every desire to endow with the fame of the original building, Dickens goes much further than this, and before he is done knocks it and every other aspirant off the streets of London.

It is not, however, until the last chapter of the book is reached, and, for that matter, the last two paragraphs, that he finally disposes, by the most direct reference, of all past, present and future aspirants to the honor. He is telling of how Kit, having married Barbara, was wont to take their children to see the place where Miss Nell had lived, and it is here, in the very closing words of the story, that the hope of every claimant is disposed of. In those paragraphs he explains that even in Kit's day the house had been pulled down, and the street altered out of all knowledge, so that the claim of Lincoln's Inn must unwillingly be compelled to disappear. "He sometimes," writes Dickens, "took them to the street where she had lived; but new improvements had altered it so much, it was not like the same. The old house had been long ago pulled down, and a fine broad road was in its place. At first he would draw with his stick a square upon the ground to show them where it used to stand. But he soon became uncertain of the spot, and could only say

it was thereabouts, he thought, and that these alterations were confusing."

That is just about all we know or are ever likely to know about the Old Curiosity Shop.

Notes and Comments

APPROPOS of the retirement of the master of the Tower Bridge, in London, some delightful stories are being told of his long tenure of office. One especially, of a dog owned by the superintendent of Billingsgate Market, is worth repeating. The dog, it appears, one day had a mind to cross the river to the Surrey side, and, as was usual with him on such occasions, he went by way of the Tower Bridge. Just as he reached the middle of the bridge, however, one of the huge bascules began to be raised, to allow of a boat passing up or down the river. It would have been quite simple for him to have turned back, but he knew all about tower bridges, so he just adjusted himself comfortably on the rising bascule, went up with it, came down with it, and then, as the two sides were meeting once again, leaped lightly across the gap, "and continued his journey without a bark."

IF THE acquirement of the Cape Cod Canal by the Government of the United States is necessary to insure the enactment of legislation by Congress looking to the vigorous prosecution of the war, then the cost of this acquirement is a matter of comparatively little consequence. Let us be thankful that there are no more canals to be unloaded under like pressure or upon similar terms.

THE sentence in the recent manifesto of the Kaiser, in which he expresses regret for "those who are languishing in captivity," may well be regarded as one of his most amusing utterances, when one considers the comfortable lot of the Allies' prisoners of war.

OPPOSITION on the part of flour dealers to the wheatless week, advocated by Food Administrator Hoover and Henry B. Endicott, administrator for Massachusetts, may be natural enough on the basis of business derangement, but there is another objector to the wheatless week in its present form who deserves a hearing. This is the housewife, who, with a family of growing children, fails to see the logic of depriving them of bread, even for a single day, while no one is asked to do without his hourly drink even, in order that large quantities of food grain may be saved from the distilleries. Just a hint to the administrators: there is every possible excuse for a liquorless week.

IT WAS in the midst of the latest air raid on London Shops, banks, and business houses were throwing open their cellars to passers-by, but there was a wonderful coolness everywhere. In one of the old banks in Fleet Street the cashier at the counter-remarked to a customer, while people were being hustled to the basement, "I don't think they are very near; shall I give you your money first?" Many stories have been told of coolness at such times, but this, surely, is a good "additional example."

IT IS complained in Massachusetts that plates on official cars give so much information to presumed or actual violators of the "short-weight" ice law as to render detection and prosecution of the violators next to impossible. The truth is, the motor-car plate problem, in general, calls for careful attention, regardless of the tricks of the ice trade. There should be a better way, as well as a neater way, of identifying automobiles. The metal sign is crude and often misleading.

A NEWSPAPER in the western United States, reporting the proceedings of the trial of a defendant charged with an offense against the law, tells of his responding, when asked if he knew any of the jurors drawn on the panel, that he knew several of them. "Do you know more than half of them?" he was asked. "I believe," said the prisoner, "that I know more than all of them." But perhaps the veniremen were below the average of western jurors. A Wisconsin farmer, explaining the frequency of his being summoned for jury service, said he believed there was a reason. "Do you know," he said, "that I have never lost a case?"

SUMMER school students who are members of the University of Missouri Bird Club have recently reported the discovery of a pure white English sparrow. Lovers of fair play have long contended that this discovery would some day be made. It was not possible, according to their conception of justice, that the English sparrow should always be presented in a false light. Calling a bird black does not make it so!

THE experiment of floating huge timber rafts across the Atlantic is likely to be made, in view of the successful floating of a log raft from Puget Sound to Australia. A raft could not be sunk by a submarine, although it might be broken up. Why, it may be asked, should the matter be viewed altogether in a negative way? Battles have been fought from rafts.

IN A WESTERN city, the program of an amateur Negro minstrel performance wound up with the notice that "No German spies will be admitted." This is not likely to be overlooked by the "pacifist" organizations so sedulously engaged, at present, in demanding that there shall be no interference with personal liberty and the right of free gathering.

SOME time ago, the Manchester Guardian in England celebrated its jubilee by issuing facsimiles of the first copy of the paper, that of May 5, 1821. They were well done, too well, indeed, for at one of the many "sales for charity," which was held recently, the facsimile offered itself, quite honestly, to the highest bidder as an original. It is not the first time such a thing has happened. "Originals" of the Trafalgar Day issue of The London Times, for instance, are terribly common; sold by the hundred, in fact, on Trafalgar Day, round the plinth of the Nelson Column.